The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

House Proceedings.

DISPENSING WITH MONDAY NIGHT SESSIONS.

Salaries of Criers and Tipstaves of Allegheny County Courts.

TAXES DUE THE STATE FROM CORPORATIONS.

Changing the Rate of Interest to Seven Per Cent.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1873.

HOUSE.

DISPENSING WITH MONDAY NIGHT SESSIONS.

Mr. BOWMAN offered a resolution dispensing with the Monday night sessions.

The vote on the resolution was 42 to 32 in favor of the resolution. The Speaker ruled that it required a two-thirds vote to change a rule of the House. His decision was appealed from, on the ground that the House had not adopted the rules of the previous Legislatures, and that the action of other Legislatures could not bind this Legislature. The debate on the appeal occupied the whole of the night session, Messrs. BROCKWAY and ORVIS taking the ground that the principle that other Legislatures could bind future bodies was wrong, which they were opposed to.

Speaker ELLIOTT contended that the House of Representatives is a continuous body, and that the rules of previous Legislatures were binding on the present body until changed, and it required a two-thirds vote to change any of the rules aforesaid.

On the appeal the vote was 62 nays and 16 on sustaining the decision.

TAXES DUE THE STATE FROM CORPORATIONS.

Mr. BROCKWAY offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to furnish a detailed statement of what taxes are due for the past eight years from any corporation operating under the laws of this Commonwealth, with full returns of the sums due from such corporations.

Speaker ELLIOTT, on the floor, moved the reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. Carried by 46 to 31.

BILLS READ.

By Mr. RAMSEY, an act in relation to the salaries of Criers and Tipstaves of the Courts of Allegheny county.

By Mr. LAWSON, to repeal the act incorporating the Clarion River Improvement Company so far as it relates to the navigation of the Clarion River.

By Mr. BOWMAN, to establish a ferry at Rosstown, Allegheny river, Armstrong county.

By Mr. BROWN (Erie), to change the rate of interest to seven per cent., except when there are contracts.

By Mr. MCCREARY, to divorce Andrew Burbank and Esther Burbank, of Venango county.

The Senate was not in session.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

A special to the *Herald* from Washington says that the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee, in presenting their report to the House, will not express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the parties implicated, and will base their reason for so doing on the fact that they were not appointed to pass judgment, but to investigate. It is not probable that the investigation will be closed on Tuesday next.

STOKES' CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this afternoon, the counsel for Stokes presented affidavits prepared in support of the bill of exceptions.

Judge Davis made an order returnable on Friday morning, before Judge Boardman.

DISEASED MUTTON.

It is stated that some four thousand sheep, suffering from a contagious skin disease, were recently sent here from Illinois and slaughtered, and the meat distributed throughout the city. To alarm exists, however, as it is thought the mutton is nearly all disposed of, and that no more of the sheep have arrived.

MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the Federal Council of the National Workingmen's Association on Saturday, a committee was appointed to confer with the Cuban Junta to proffer the aid of the International in their cause. Resolutions were passed calling upon General Grant to veto the bill granting lands in Java to a railroad corporation.

ATLANTIC MAIL S. S. CO.

There is every indication that the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company must soon pass into other hands from its present management, if the line is not altogether discontinued. Some forty processes, forging notes, are said to have been prepared against the company, aggregating one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars.

FUNERAL OF CHARLES H. PFEIFER.

Charles H. Pfeifer, murdered by Nixon, was buried yesterday at Williamsburg. An immense multitude of persons witnessed the ceremonies in the church, including tribes of the Order of Red Men, of which deceased was a member. The hearse which Pfeifer was riding when shot followed the hearse.

DEATH FROM POISON.

It is reported from Troy that at the village of Nassau, near by, a mother and two children died recently from supposed poison in drinking cider from a brandy cask, from which the copperas had not been washed.

COMPROMISE SETTLED.

It is stated in a Washington special that the case of Phillips, Dodge & Co. was settled there on Saturday for the original offer of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

RURAL HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN.

A movement is on foot by the Workingmen's Union of this city to have rural homes erected for them. They have resolved to petition the State Legislature on the subject.

B'NAI BRITH.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Hebrew Order B'nai Brith was held here yesterday.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Michigan Central Railroad.

DETROIT, January 27.—Two coaches of the day express east on the Michigan Central, on Saturday evening, were thrown from the track at Chelsea, and several passengers injured, including Mr. Capreal, of Toronto, who was cut about the head and face. Mr. Bradley, of New York, had his ribs broken, and is at the Russell House, Detroit. The accident was caused by a broken brake dropping down under the coach.

DROWNED.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, while a surprise party of ladies and gentlemen, leaving the steamer Armenia, at Pier 50 North river, Mrs. Lavinia Smiley, formerly the wife of the notorious Bill Poole, who was murdered here nearly twenty years ago, fell from the gang-plank and was drowned. Her body has since been recovered.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 27.—In the Senate, this morning, J. Q. Smith, of the Fifth District, tendered his resignation as Senator, to take effect on March 4th.

In the House bills were introduced to authorize the formation of competing gas companies in cities; to amend the liquor law so as to make the sale of liquor to minors or habitual drunkards *prima facie* evidence of guilt, to make it unlawful to kill deer in Ohio except during the months of November and December; to authorize life insurance companies to do business on one hundred thousand dollars capital. The House joint resolution, requesting the Ohio Senators to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill before the national Senate to repeal the homestead law, was adopted.

FIRES.

Lapeere, Michigan.

DETROIT, January 27.—An incendiary fire at Lapeere on Sunday morning destroyed a drug store on the corner of Vincent and Cary street with all its contents, also the American Express and the Western Union Telegraph offices, with a large amount of express goods. The stocks of the jewelry store of D. W. Hinman, and of the drug store of Cannon & Bristol were mostly removed. The total loss is twenty thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of seven thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

Robert B. Cranston.

PROVIDENCE, January 27.—Robert B. Cranston, an ex-Congressman, died this morning.

PAUL MESSANT.

NEW YORK, January 27.—M. Paul Messant, a well known French journalist, and resident of the United States since the year 1869, died on Long Island yesterday morning.

"OFF TO THE MEDITERRANEAN."

Life On the Ocean Wave.

The day we left New York, the sky was clear, the sun shone out brightly and softly, we watched its beams flicker on the graceful spires of the Empire City, and Brooklyn, and the groves of Staten Island, sighed a kind, perhaps a fond farewell to some dear one, or some sweet little heart that throbbed beneath them; but soon these faded from sight, and our noble vessel was already gliding over the ruffles on the azure garment of Atlanta, whilst we cast a lingering glance on the surf fringe like gemmed embroidery on its mighty skirt, where it sweeps the sands of Long Island and Navesink; then as the great luminary of day sank in the great west, the eyes of some of our *compagnons de voyage* were visibly moistened; was it the night dew or was it a manly tear for the sweet home visions that rose like spiritual mirages above the far off occidental prairies and lake shore to waft them a farewell kiss on the vesper sunlight, and wish them God-speed, and safe return to their own firesides, laden with stores of intelligence, adventure, and relics from the cradle land, of the sublime and beautiful? Well, perhaps it was, but the supper-bell breaks in upon our musings, and very soon we prepare for the coming struggle with insatiable old Neptune; the cunning old fiend, what a fine hit he made when he selected the stomach as the medium wherewith to remind us of his power, and how disbelief in the old sea lover's idea of etiquette; why not take hold of us by the hand in the good old homely style, or if fond of odd ways, by the ear or any number of our available outlying members rather than sliding his oceanic fist in a sly, pickpocket style under our waistcoat and grabbing us by the very centre. But, it is but an innocent joke after all, for by the third day, thanks to the considerate attention on the part of the steward and surgeon and officers, we were victorious over the rude forms of restrained etiquette and began our exercises of deck walking, and, although wind and sea were high, we could not help but see that we were all more like real salts, wherever the best view was to be had of the porpoise, or whale, or sail or whatever hove in sight and enjoying our splendidly got up and luxurious meals with a relish we were ashamed of, but an avidity we were almost ashamed of, but the pure tonic bracing air of ocean was imperative. Then night came on again, and as we paced the deck, some smoked, others chatted and others stood and gazed account of the val exposure of boundless sea, and the mysterious vault of heaven. All the enthusiastic outbursts of prose and poetry one has ever read flashes before the eye of memory, while gilding through such a scene; yet how tame they all are, and how cold the clay enthusiasm that paralyzes the soul of the actual beholder. Notwithstanding this, some of our western friends by this time showed signs of disappointment in regard to the Ocean, as they called it. The wind was not blowing so hard as they had felt it on shore, the sea was no higher than they had seen it on the lakes, and altogether that its grandeurs and sublimities were only the exaggerated chimeras of romance and poetry. Those glowing fancies could picture an ocean in a washtub or a cyclone raised by a kitchen bellows, but a bleary looking ring around the moon, at which the Captain and officers frequently looked suspiciously, foretold to the initiated that the western's disappointment would soon have an end, for about two in the morning the winds of the west awoke from their slumber.

Its first yawn startled up hosts of blue ripples that now seemed rushing about perplexed and lost like in being aroused at that early hour, then another yawn and the ripples have fled into the bosom of the big waves that are now trying to peer over each other's heads, as if to see what was the matter with her, huge pyramids of whirling foam and their vast masses like overhanging precipices, surging in their wild headlong career. We seem already in the second act of one of nature's grand transformation scenes; a curtain of black, ragged cloud has dropped between us and the clear moonlight sky, the waving mirror of the heavens in which but a moment ago the moon and stars tranquilly surveyed their own loveliness, is now dashed into ten thousand pieces swaying and surging before the growing gale like a vast cauldron of boiling glass. The noble Ismalia herself, that was so gilded along as smoothly as a great swan on a garden lake, now dashes majestically over the mountainous foam, her storm wings spread to the howling blast, her wire rigging Æolian chords as the gale strings, her iron heart throbbing faster and wilder, as a great wave would make a fiendish spring towards the stern, and then foiled by its own frenzy, smash itself into a frothy mass of simmering, harmless bubbles, and thus onward she dashes as if she not only feared them not, but gloried in the sport. Towards noon the inky clouds had rolled themselves into huge bunches like loose cotton, that outstrained brandished with the blue sky, were seen between them; the waves also, save where crested or covered with hizzing foam, were of a light blue. The scene was indeed a grand one, and ladies and gentlemen were enjoying it, while sitting cosily under lee of a bulwark, all kindly arranged for us by the officers of the watch, who seemed to always have an eye to our comfort, when suddenly a flash of electricity was added to our emotions by the cry of sail ho! Where away! Dead ahead! Then a general scramble at once ensued. Those who had no field glasses were granted the use of the ship's, and thus nearly all were eagerly peering through the showered cloud that was passing over her. Gradually as the vapory veil cleared away, the noble stranger loomed out in bolder relief. First the white gleam of the drenched storm sails, then the fluttering scarlet of the English ensign, then the spars and rigging, more distinct, then when quite near us, a flood of sunshine burst over her, showing the very faces of her freight of emigrants, and homeward bound tourists; and further, as if to climax the spectacle, while the huge vessel was leaping about among the great Atlantic waves, like some living monster half-aerial, half-marine, the spray flying aloft from her dauntless prow, as if froth and foam from the mouth impassioned nostrils, a most beautiful rainbow formed around her, and thus a living picture, such as even the wanderers of ocean seldom see, dazzled our wandering sight. But this was not all. Dame nature seemed bent on giving us new scenes, and the greatest domain, a superlative glimpse of her artistic skill, for just as the beautiful stars and stripes were being run up to the foremast truck of the stranger and the red cross of the Union to that of her main, a little above the first Iris a second rainbow formed even more bright and gorgeous than the first. A burst of admiration at once leaped from every bosom, then each looked to the other in silent wonderment. Well, I declare, said one who had hitherto been reclining his head on the shoulder of his affectionate and tolerant spouse, slap that lovely! Why, I would not have lost the sight of that picture for all the painted canvas in Europe, such were the words that found vent to ventilate his broad bosom full of ecstatic wonder. But what words could describe, or what brush portray the glorious visions, the grand sublime transformation scenes, for which sportive, leaflicut, great heart of nature, and beautiful mid-ocean as the only ample fitting stage. The fine vessel that had leaped, so timely for us, into the centre of the double Iris, was the S. S. Europa, of the same line, as we noted by the red anchor, that fluttered buoyantly at her main.

When passing, a salute and three cheers were mutually exchanged, and then distance grew again between us, she strode over the waves towards the bright, happy New World, and we towards the cobwebby Old one. For days after, the scene, but faintly described, was the general topic among the lovers of Nature and those who were always found grouped under the lea of something and watching for some new phenomena to nourish their fancies. Occasionally a whale would bear down on us, sail round us a few times, spouting as he went, and ultimately filling no sympathy from his sister monster, who ploughed straight along with her hurried, big, noisy, iron fins, would plunge head first, flap his gigantic tail in the air as if waving us an indignant and humiliating *au revoir*, then down into the blue brine.

Sometimes a school of porpoises would surround us, and with their sportive and ridiculous gambols help to wile away an hour or so, and sometimes a bird of passage would alight for a while, rest its weary wings, and set us guessing on the mysterious instinct that propels the little frail feathered sailor on his lonely perilous journey of over two thousand miles of trackless ocean, to lands it perchance has never seen, with no other compass to guide it except the magic magnet that heaven has hidden in its tiny throbbing breast.

My two young friends, Wallie and Charlie, succeeded in hurtlessly capturing one of those interesting pilgrims, and as it sat bewildered and motionless on the saloon table, we all gazed on it as if on a stray leaf, wafted by chance from the great scrap book of nature, bearing on its trembling page a grand and beautiful secret, yet inscribed in hyeroglyphics that only the great spirit himself could decipher.

After the tiny traveler had been refreshed with water, its generous hearted captors proudly restored it to its liberty, and soon it disappeared in the distance. Having once mentioned Wallie and Charlie, and as they may figure in these sketches on future occasions, I must say a little more about them; they are now quite sailors, they are as agile and frisky as chimpanzees, they can already steer our iron Leviathan and turn her this way or that, as easy as if it were only a gentle young donkey they had by the tail; they also bear the log and mount the bridge and take stock of the big waves, and need I add they are not behind at the four P. M. demolition of viands, &c., on which they must be thriving, as they are already assuming the proportions of the cupids we see in valentine pictures. Even the young ladies of our party are becoming quite navigators, and looked so pretty and imposing in their nautic attitudes, while taking the sun, that it is terminated by the officers, who seem to take a great pleasure in imparting any interesting items we feel anxious to learn about their noble and romantic profession. Altogether we are getting along most comfortably and merrily, and instead of feeling any of that monotony we have heard so much about in sea life, the time actually flies too fast, and four bells of the first watch steals on us often very unwelcomely; perfect accord and mutual confidence prevails throughout the whole party. The gentlemen are courteous and gallant, the ladies are sociable and chatty, so that we feel more like a family party than "a handful of American citizens" thrown together at random. Sometimes conversation does lag a little, but the captain or some of the officers, or some of our party, have always on hand some jolly old yarn of land or ocean, wherewith to restore our hilarity, and fan up the embers of mirth to a cheerful flame, and so all things went along joyously, and on the ninth day the cry of land, ho! echoed throughout the vessel; the Irish mountains, fringed with wild rugged coast scenery, were in sight, and rapidly approached, till we were within a mile or two, and could plainly distinguish hundreds of Hibernian homes resting among clumps of venerable old trees, or peeping from the ravines of high, romantic mountains. One in particular, perched on a wooded promontory that pointed westward, charmed me most, perhaps as it was nearest and most distinctly visible. There was an air of poetry about it that set me thinking; humble as it is, thought I, its turfaubers may at this moment be shining in faces whose descendants may shine in the battlefields and assemblies of our great country as their compatriots of late years have shone in those of Albion. A spirit of impartiality is to be the distinguishing feature of these sketches, and that spirit demands that we should not pass these hoary, noble mountains of dear old Erin without paying the due tribute of remembrance to the bright gem of intelligence, eloquence and martial heroism that first saw the light in these Emerald valleys. The scenery towards and about Innistrahul was particularly impressive, and its grand poetic grandeur seemed to me to throw much light on the impulsiveness and intractability of the Hibernian character. On the soul of generation after generation these rugged mountains had impressed their everchanging yet ever grand aspect till the softness, the sternness, the wildness, the poetry and impulsiveness that characterizes their summer and winter phenomena had become instinctive in the hearts that thrilled under the spell of their honor, hearts that may have trembled in superstitious awe beneath the voice of those mountain's thunders, yet never quailed before the thunders of their enemy's cannon. At daylight next morning we entered Loch Foyle for Londonderry. The scenery on the north bank was very pretty, and the ruined ivy covered castle, near which we anchored, was much bedecked by the hand of old ruin we had ever seen. After landing some steerage passengers, and those of our party who were to make the tour of Ireland, while the "Ismalia" was loading at Glasgow for the East, we proceeded; passing the Giant's Causeway about nightfall, we passed about half a mile from it, and thus had a view far superior to that we could have had on shore. Then on we went, passing between Rathlin Island and the mainland of Ireland, enjoying sunrise in the heart of the best scenery of the Frith of Clyde; scenery which to us was of so novel a nature as to be most highly pleasurable; castles, villas, villages, and watering places on the slopes of richly wooded hills, or nestling on sunny bays in the Lochs, and around all a giant wall of heath and moss-clad mountains, rising to so great a height that many of the peaks were peering above the fleecy clouds that drifted slowly through their gaps, the scenery was much enlivened by fleets of yachts, sailing vessels, and steamers, that glided along on the smooth lake-like water. On arriving at Greenock we had to anchor a couple of hours, waiting tide, during which time we were boarded by a ravenous, piratical looking gang, some of whom had instruments like razors, others with bull's eye lamps, and some with bags, whence protruded still more suspicious looking weapons. Had we been in mid-ocean, we certainly would have taken them for pirates, but their livery betrayed them. They were revenue officials, and proceeded about their onerous duties in a way that would bring a blush to the cheeks of similar officials of the United States. No apartment in the vessel, however private, nor no utensil, however menial, was proof against the hawkish eyes and sniffing noses of these revenue gentry. We felt quiet a relief when their dirty work was done, and they disappeared over the side. Gladstone once said to the President of a French free trade society that he hoped to see the day when only the recollection of a Custom House existed, but the realization of that utopian idea faded away with dim distance futurity, while we witnessed the secrecy of ladies' apartments being violated and scrutinized in a way that was at once mean and disgusting. As soon as the tide began to flow we weighed anchor and proceeded up the Clyde. The scenery on both sides was picturesque and inviting, particularly about Dumbarton and Boring. When abreast of the first named place, and under the walls of its famous old castle, we could plainly see the peak of Ben Donald, but the intervening hills stripped it of that majesty of appearance which it is said to present when seen from the head of the Loch. Above Boring the scenery became flat and tame and uninteresting, till we reached the iron ship building yards, where thousands of hammers were rivetting together the frames of numerous large and splendid steamers; further up we caught a glimpse of a wd building in course of architecture, which we were told was the great new university, but so densely was it enveloped in smoke, that its beauties, if it had any, were lost to us. As for the city itself, we could see little, although so near, was yet so far" for the same potent reason, *smoke*. At last we are along side the wharf, and glad of it, for the stench of the Clyde about here is deadly; some, unfortunately for us, of our number were sea sick, but were all soon landed, and after bidding a cordial good bye to the officers at the gangway, we parted, some for London, some for Paris, others for Edinburgh, and many for the highlands, and all to meet, each man in Rome two seven days' interval before starting for the Mediterranean, but before taking train I and some others called at the company's office to get full particulars regarding the day and hour of starting, and were much impressed with the gentlemanly courtesy and politeness of those who answered our hurried and not over systematic questions. The hotel at which we put up was recommended by the gentleman in charge of the passenger department, and we found it reasonable in prices, and exceedingly commodious and comfortable.

Our next will be en route from Glasgow to Lisbon.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—River 23 feet; falling. Arrived.—Hercules, with a tow of coal from Pittsburgh. Departed—Sam Parker and Hercules, empty, for Pittsburgh. The Lioness and Bengal Tiger are preparing to leave. The Lioness will not leave, as she is laid up on account of ice at Blennerhasset.

EVANSVILLE, January 27.—Clear and cold; mercury 9 to 27. River fallen 2 feet; fall of heavy ice, impeding navigation. Down—Morning Star, 7 P. M.; Arlington, 10. Up—Fayette, 11 A. M. The H. S. Turner is momentarily expected. Business light.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—Arrived—City of Alton, for Louisville. Cleared—Ida. Departed—Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, January 27.—Cloudy; freezing. River about stationary. Arrived—Little Alps, New Orleans. Departed—Fanny Lewis and Alice Kinney, Vicksburg; Continental and City of Quincy, St. Louis; John Kilgore and Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Thompson Dean, St Louis; George Wolfe, Red river; Clarksville, Arkansas river.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 27.—River falling; 9 feet 6 inches in canal; 7 feet 6 inches in chute. Clear and cool; sunshine nearly all day; mercury ranged 18 to 28. Considerable ice floating, but small cakes. Southern freight abundant. Arrived—Ironton Mountain and barges, Charley Brown and barges, Oil Valley and barges, and Niagara and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Iron Mountain, Falls, New Orleans; Oil Valley and Niagara, Pittsburgh. A fuel boat in tow of the Smoky City, and belonging to Mr. S. Packer, was sunk in thirty feet of water at the foot of Sixth street on Sunday night. It contained 6,000 bushels, and is a total loss. Captain Schultze is about to use the Ohio River Bridge Company for damages for delaying the steamer City of Cairo twelve hours in its canal last night by keeping the draw bridge closed so that the boat could not pass.

CAIRO, ILL., January 27.—Arrived—Jas. D. Parker, Memphis, 2 P. M.; Frank P. Gracy, Nashville, 2; Bismarck, Louisville, 6.—Departed—Ada Heilman, Evansville, 2 P. M.; Parker, Cincinnati, 6. River risen 12 inches. Mercury 24.

VICKSBURG, January 27.—Down—Selma and Shannon. Up—Belle Lee. Cloudy and cold; rain at night.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—River rising; 10 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Arrived—Elizabeth.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Arrived—Capital City, John F. Tolle, Garriet, V. Kountz and Andy Johnson, Cairo. Departed—Mary McDonald, Ouachita river. River falling, with less than six feet to Cairo. A good deal of ice is running, and navigation is practically suspended. A gorge is reported near Commerce, occasioned by back water from the Ohio. The Belle of Shreveport is at bank a few miles below the city, and will not proceed till there is a change in the weather. The Great Republic is aground at Perry's Tow Head, forty miles below here. She will not get off without lightening. The Richmond got over the upper bar at Horsetail, but struck again on the lower bar, and now lies straight across the channel. The Alice, also at Horsetail, has had half her cargo removed, but she is still fast. She will probably have to await a rise. She is said to be in a bad condition.

LITTLE ROCK, January 27.—Cloudy and cold. River stationary. Arrived—Robert Semple, from below. A report is current that the steamer Fort Gibson sunk near Dardanelle, on Sunday.

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, January 27.—The latest report on the Anglo-Russian troubles in Central Asia is that Russia proposed the establishment of a neutral zone, guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Afghanistan. The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas will participate in the Khivan ex pedition.

ITALY.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, January 27.—There have been slight eruptions from Mt. Vesuvius lately. No damage was done, but some alarm created.

Visit of Michigan Legislators to State Institutions

DETROIT, January 27.—The members of the Legislature will visit the State institutions this week. They leave Lansing at nine o'clock tomorrow forenoon on a special train for Jackson, visiting the State Prison to-morrow, the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo on Wednesday, the University at Ann Arbor on Thursday, the Normal School at Ypsilanti and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Flint on Friday. They spend Thursday and Friday nights at Detroit, visiting the House of Correction in that city on Saturday.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 27.—The steamships Wyoming and Cimbria have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Property Taken in Time of War.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

Moral Condition of the Workingmen of Europe.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

National Agricultural Museum.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1873.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING BILL.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme met a severe defeat in the House to day, but are organizing for the next session.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

A son of Duff Greene, originator of the Credit Mobilier, promises to make startling exposures before the committee. The alleged facts were offered me, but I preferred letting the committee find them. Benj. W. Spencer, Ex-Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will appear before the investigating committee to-morrow. It is understood he will contradict the statements of Treasurer Rollins.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats recommends, for the further protection of passengers, rafts, life mattresses and steam gauges differing from those now used.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

The Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were taken up in the House to-day and agreed to—yeas 143, nays 48. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and provide that no allowance for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

NOMINATION OF MINISTERS.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE—THE PROPOSED AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Last year a bill passed the House of Representatives to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. This was a good bill in itself and it passed without much trouble, as the child of every man, whether rich or poor, was directly benefited by it, no discrimination whatever. The object of the bill got widely circulated before it was taken up in the Senate, and then and now representatives of all the great corporations opposed the passage of the bill, claiming that such a privilege was too diversified, and that the proper way to do would be to place all this power and money in the hands of certain colleges in the country, by some such plan as the Committee on Education and Labor in the House will meet next Wednesday for the consideration of the bill, and an effort will be made to compromise the matter by dividing the proposed educational fund so that all, or nearly all public lands; one half to go to the colleges, and the other half to be apportioned to the several States and Territories for the education of all classes in accordance with the provisions of the Reglement Prince which passed the House last year. It is thought best to allow these colleges some of the control, rather than have the bill defeated.

THE BILL PERFECTING OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

The Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House on the bill to establish a new system of coinage will meet early next week, and it is thought that the amendments can be satisfactorily arranged. The bill will be soon reported and passed without much difficulty.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

There are two leading manufactories in England where temperance prevails among the workingmen. Two eminent manufacturers, Sir Litus Salt & Sons at Saltaire, near Bradford, and John Cropsley & Sons, the famed carpet manufacturers at Halifax, have built comfortable homes and parks, established schools and churches, libraries, &c., for their employes. The former firm is especially strict in permitting no intoxicating liquors in their establishment. The following extract from a letter written to Litus Salt & Sons by Dr. Young is not without interest:

"My object in visiting the chief manufacturing towns in England, was merely to ascertain what were the rates of wages and cost of living among the working people engaged chiefly in various industries which compete with those in this country. In the course of my examination I witnessed much discomfort in the working classes, and the almost universal intemperance of the workingmen. That I recommended to many wealthy mill owners the desirableness of their making better provision for the comfort of their employes. The munificence of Sir Litus Salt and of Sir Francis and Messrs. John and James Cropsley in providing such provisions for the workingmen that I recommended impressed me deeply and induced me to mention and commend their example in my forthcoming report on the subject of labor and its reward."

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE.

In the investigation made by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, into the wages and conditions of the working people of Great Britain and on the continent, he found intemperance greatly prevailed among the working classes, and attributes it in great part to their uncomfortable lodgings, he will not say homes. This is particularly the case in Glasgow, Antwerp, Wallmington and Sheffield. Many of these workmen with their families live in one, two and three rooms each, without conveniences sanitary or other, and in consequence of their want of comfort the workingmen are in the habit of spending their evenings in the drinking shops. Perhaps the two worst in this respect are Antwerp and Glasgow. In 1870 of 97,000 families of Glasgow not less than 70,000 lived in one or two rooms, nearly 50,000 of which occupy but a single room each. Of home comforts they have none, living in the most part in great tenement buildings where ten or a dozen sometimes occupy a single tenement; each family possessed one or at the most two ill ventilated and dirty rooms. The condition of these people is lamentable in the extreme.

THE CLAIMS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Mr. M. Evarts of New York made a lengthy and elaborate argument before the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday in favor of paying the insurance companies the full amount of their claims under the Washington Treaty and the awards of the Geneva Tribunal.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The law of July 12, 1870, providing that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year should be covered into the Treasury was enacted for the purpose of doing away in a measure with deficiency bills, but owing to the peculiarities of the appropriation for certain departments, and such as the Indian appropriations and the short period to get the provisions of the bill into working order, its effect has not as yet been realized.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The advocates of the soldiers' bounty land bill have not given up all hopes for its passage this session. It was stated by a Senator who is ardently in favor of its passage that its success would subserve a great purpose, that it is not the value of the land that is to be taken into consideration, but that it would check immense grants to corporations, as the large number of soldiers who became land owners by the bill, would have an interest in protecting the public domain, as then every proposed appropriation of public land would be as clearly scrutinized as an appropriation of money from the Treasury.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The warmest advocates of Judge Richardson for a place in Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, are most of the officials of the Treasury Department, but they have the certainty of his appointment on a not very stable foundation, and that is the great personal friendship in which he is held by the President, but it is doubtful whether this high regard can set aside the claims of statemanship, popularity and general worth.

TRACES OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER IN CONGRESS.

It has been erroneously asserted over and over again that "*in connection with the transactions of Members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier, no legislation was mentioned, or contemplated.*"

Now, in truth, the managers of the Credit Mobilier, or their affiliated interests, have been here in Washington at every session of Congress, since the passage of the railroad bills in 1862 and 1864, demanding new legislation. The most nefarious job that the Credit Mobilier jobbyists have thus far succeeded in getting through is the amendment to an appropriation bill of 1871 virtually releasing all bond subsidized corporations from paying interest on their bonds, except to the amount of half of their Government transportation bills. The wickedest of all pieces of legislation on record was smuggled through both houses of Congress, by means of a committee of conference, when not five members of the ring knew anything of its passage. It has now been in force some two years, but there is a fair prospect of its repeal unless the Credit Mobilier interest prove too strong.

A very distinct tracing of Credit Mobilier influence can be seen in the official records of Congress of June 19 and 20th, 1866, in the debates on a bill changing the location of the Kansas Pacific Road. The Union Pacific and its friends opposed the bill, while the members from California, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and the Middle States generally were in its favor.

In reply to certain remarks of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Senator Hamilton said: "What danger does this legislation do the (Union) Pacific Road? I know there is a great deal of capital invested by the Senator's town (Boston) in that road; but there is some capital invested in this other (Kansas) road; but those so investing have not been so noisy, perhaps, *and have not attempted to obtain his end in the same manner; the capitalists interested in the Union Pacific;* perhaps not so many banking institutions have been established upon it; PERHAPS NO CREDIT MOBILIER OR CREDITS PONCIER have been established on our line; but I can state that we have built as many miles as the Union Pacific."

It will be seen from the above extract that Credit Mobilier interests were directly charged with influencing legislation as long ago as June, 1866, and it is very certain that the same influence has not only needed but obtained favorable legislation in Congress at every session since that time—even up to the present session of 1873.

Indeed, it was no longer ago than Friday last that the crack of the Credit Mobilier whip was heard on the United States Senate Chamber. An attempt was made, in the Credit Mobilier interest, by Senators Stewart and Sherman, to defeat Senator Edmunds' just and fair amendment requiring subsidized corporations to pay interest on their bonds, but the latter, to his credit, at least, of their bills against the Government for mail and freight transportation.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

The House bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, was considered by the Senate Appropriation Committee on Saturday last, and is now ready to be reported. An amendment was made increasing the salary of the Minister Resident at Uraguay from $7,500 to $10,000. The item fixing the salary of the Secretary of Legation at Peru at $7,500 was struck out altogether. The Consulate at Pesth was ordered to be discontinued.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill which passed the House appropriating $113,500 to defray the expenses of the British and American Claims Commission was taken up by the Senate Committee on Appropriations Saturday morning and favorably agreed to. It will be reported to the Senate on Monday.

PROPERTY TAKEN IN TIME OF WAR.

The Committee on Claims yesterday took action in reference to the payment of the claims of loyal citizens for property taken in time of war. The committee made a very important amendment by transferring the jurisdiction of hearing and determining these claims from the Commissioner of Claims to the Court of Claims. A fifth section was also added which provides that such Court shall have jurisdiction to render final judgment upon such claims except in cases where an express contract made with competent authority of the Government of the United States shall be averred and proved. The Senate has acted in all other cases that be reported to Congress.

THE NEWLY AMENDED PATENT LAWS.

There will be a special meeting of the House Committee on Patents on Monday next and the committee will endeavor to perfect the bill amending the patent laws.

OPINION ON CLAIMS.

The U. S. Court of Claims has not been in session this week. The Judges are engaged in preparing opinions on cases already heard, and will deliver the same on Monday next.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to simplify the routine work of the Department, and has taken the initial step by issuing a circular from "Department No. 1, Secretary's office" giving instructions relative to "bribing" communications, &c. This step will facilitate the business somewhat, and should be followed by a plan for a more comprehensive system of book-keeping, as the present system has not worked altogether satisfactory, as was shown in the erroneous statement which was long undiscovered in reference to the discrepancy between the loan branch books and those of the Register's office recently set aright, as mentioned in these columns.

UNUSED TAX STAMPS.

The unused stamps of abolished taxes are being revised at the Treasury Department in large quantities. They are first carefully examined in the Internal Revenue office to see that none have been used, after which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues a certificate that they are correct, and after passing through the accounting offices of the Fifth Auditor's and First Comptroller's they are destroyed.

This occupies considerable time and will account for the delay which the owners of these stamps have experienced in getting their money back.

NEW LOAN BOND ENGRAVINGS.

There are being prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing two new bond engravings—one of the denomination of $20,000, and the other $50,000, to be issued as part of the $300,000,000 balance of the new loan just placed by Secretary Boutwell. Heretofore the highest denomination was $10,000 bonds. The $50,000 bond will bear the head of Decatur, and the other that of Robert Fulton.

SMITHSONIAN EXCHANGES.

The Smithsonian Institute is the recipient of 1,937 exchanges from similar institutions in all parts of the world, even Africa furnishing 13 of the number.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION,

Saturday afternoon, was a most brilliant affair. The day being clear, great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, gaily attired, called and paid their respects. The rooms were assisted by Mrs. Senator Conkling and her sister, Mrs. Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, in a highly satisfactory manner, and much to the enjoyment of the visitors.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Gen. N. P. Banks will make a speech in the House, at an early day, in favor of increasing the salaries of our Consuls abroad, who, he will show, receive far less remuneration than do Consuls at the same points from other countries. This is not a fault being complained, at times, to spend from their private means to support themselves, and even then must confine themselves with house and office accommodations totally unsuitable to the purpose.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A circular just issued from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, announces the death of 1st Lieutenant Mattison C. Rainbourne, 7th Infantry, at Helena, Montana Territory, January 18, 1872, and of 1

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

IT is to be hoped that Mrs. Susan B. Anthony and her fifteen friends who voted in Rochester at the last election, will soon be brought to trial on one of the many indictments for illegal voting, said to have been found against them. This appears to be the only way of ending the question of their guilt or innocence. They have again been formally indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, and their trial is fixed for the May session. The Inspectors of Election who received these votes have also been indicted. Until these cases are settled, women will remain in blissful ignorance whether the right of suffrage is theirs or not, according to the decision of the opposite sex.

SOME OF OUR exchanges from the east, west and south come to us laden with the proofs of the inability of large numbers of property owners to pay their taxes. In some cases the publications of lists of real estate for sale for unpaid taxes fills an entire page of the paper. In this city, and in our prosperous neighbor, Allegheny, nothing of this kind is ever experienced. The tax levies are moderate, yet ample for all municipal needs; expenditures are made with a due care for proper and discriminating economy, and the prosperous condition of the people is proven by the extent of their prompt liquidation of this and all other kinds of indebtedness. It has long been a source of gratification and pride that fewer failures in business, in proportion to the population and extent of our industries, take place in this community than perhaps any other city in the country. These facts speak well for the business judgment and sagacity of our citizens.

A BILL has been introduced into the New York Legislature providing for reform in the police courts of the chief cities of that State. It gives the Mayor of the city power to appoint ten police justices, to be confirmed by the courts. No one is eligible unless he has been a member of the bar for at least five years, and has practiced in New York for three years, or been a police justice for five years. A salary is fixed, and all fees and other emoluments go into the Treasury. The terms of these officers vary, some holding ten years, others six, seven, eight and nine years. No justice can hold any other office during his term. All defendants can be heard in their own defence, and act as their own attorney if they so elect, otherwise none but an attorney can practice before these courts. Some portions of this law commend themselves to our Convention, as nothing is more certain than that a change is necessary in our system of police magistracy. We hope some radical change will be determined on, so that hereafter speedy justice can be had in all criminal cases.

THE great snow storm which has prevailed hereabouts, with more or less severity, for a week past, appears to have been general; all parts of the country above the thirty-sixth degree of latitude having been visited in that time. The trains and mails have been delayed, in some cases for whole days; ferry boats have been storm-stayed for hours; navigation on some of the rivers has been interrupted; and even out on the ocean we find indications of the great storm in the fact that several of the first-class steamers are over-due. The quantity of snow that has fallen gives good cause for anxiety to those living along the banks of the rivers, as a spring flood of great magnitude is not at all improbable. Should the snow go off rapidly with rain, these fears will doubtless turn out too true, and much distress and loss of life may ensue. It is well to be on guard, for such an event is looked for by many of the weather prophets. It would be a good time also for the Street Commissioners to have the gutters overhauled and put in good order for the rush of water that the thaw will bring.

THE proposition to punish frauds at elections "by hanging the culprit by the neck until he is dead, without benefit of clergy," it appears, was received with laughter by the members of the Constitutional Convention now sitting in Philadelphia. Did they fear that any serious contemplation of the proposition might result in bodily harm to themselves, from the roughs and "notorious ballot-box stuffers of that ring ridden city?" Or has the casting of an illegal ballot, the accepting of a bribe for one's vote, come to be thought trifling and unimportant matters? It might be a little injudicious to attempt to punish such nefarious evil doers as above proposed, as it would doubtless test all the capacities of all the Philadelphia rope factories to attend to the "stuffers" of that city alone, according to Aleck McClure, and sure he is good "reform" authority. A man has been found "out west" who thinks that "ballot-box stuffing," "repeating," &c., are just as bad as horse stealing; and they sometimes hang horse thieves in Judge Lynch's Court, without benefit of clergy too.

THERE are supposed to be 28,000 slaves in Porto Rico. These the Government of Spain propose to buy and set free, using the sum of 140,000,000 reals in the purchase, or $7,000,000 in our money. This will be at the rate of $250 for each slave, considered an outside price in the present condition of the slave market in that quarter. On the same terms it will require $75,000,000 to emancipate the slaves of Cuba, as they number something near 300,000. Spain has set out on a glorious mission, but grave doubts are expressed as to her ability to carry it out. Money is a thing badly needed at Madrid; and this lack of means may be the cause of the postponement of emancipation in Cuba. Besides this, a mountain of prejudice will have to be met and overcome, as the Cuban grandees are averse to freeing the slaves. The anti-slavery society of the United States, which we believe refused some time ago to disband, might find a good field for operations in the West Indies for disseminating their publications, thus educating the people up to freedom, and might also help Spain out of the financial difficulty she appears to be in.

WE are indebted to Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, the retiring Secretary of State of Ohio, and member elect of the next Congress from the Toledo district, for a copy of his valuable statistical report to the Legislature of that State. These reports, especially those made by General Sherwood, are among the most valuable public documents of any State, or even of the United States. They give a complete history of the progress of Ohio in almost every department of enterprise, physical as well as moral and mental. In the volume just received the statistics are classified under eight general divisions, viz: Agriculture and horticulture, mineral wealth, social statistics, wealth and taxation, pauperism and crime, railroads and population and manufactures. Valuable maps are also included. This general classification shows the scope of General Sherwood's report, and its great value to the people of his State. A Bureau of Statistics has been provided for in this State, and placed under the direction of Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, a gentleman peculiarly competent for the work. If the Legislature encourages and promotes the efficiency of the bureau we may look in a few years for an annual volume which will do for Pennsylvania the great work the Ohio reports do for that State, by directing attention to the resources and progress of our own Commonwealth, and furnishing reliable data upon which to base needed legislation.

THE USURY LAWS.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Newmyer, of this county, for the repeal of the usury laws, but hampered it with an amendment which we trust will be stricken out. The bill as originally introduced, proposed absolute free trade in money, with the provision that where no rate of interest was agreed on by written contract, the amount recoverable in legal proceedings should be six per cent. The latter clause is all right, but we fail to see the propriety of restricting the legal rate to twelve per cent., even if the price of money should never rise above that figure. It is useless and superfluous, this attempt to fix the limit, and will be as completely a dead letter as the existing provision limiting it to six per cent. It needs no argument to show, that if laws restricting the price of money are of any practical value, the lower the rate established the greater the benefit to the people. If legislation will give them money at six dollars for the use of a hundred dollars for a year, or give them flour at three dollars a barrel, let us have it by all means, and enjoy the full benefits accruing from a legal bill of prices for the commodities of life. If the law is deemed competent to regulate such matters, let the people get everything dog cheap. If twelve per cent. can be made the price of money the State over by a few lines of legal enactment, why not make it five, six or four per cent.? The principle is, and the practical workings will be, precisely the same. We admit that defining usury to commence at thirteen per cent. and legal interest to run to twelve, will be productive of benefits in setting free a great deal of capital, by abridging the risks of lenders; but still the proposed law will remain as completely a dead letter as the old one, and the use of money will be sold for precisely what it will bring. There is no getting around the proposition. Why, then, cumber the statute books with useless laws, that all experience demonstrates can never be enforced?

The importance of the total abolition of our usury laws at this time is shown by the fact that the great States of New York and Ohio, our immediate and near competitors for the use of capital as the motive power with which to bring out our undeveloped resources, will, in all probability declare for free trade in money at the sessions of their respective Legislatures this winter. On Friday last the Ohio Senate passed a law for this purpose, by nearly a two-third vote, and there appears to be no doubt of its passage by the House of Representatives. On our eastern and northern borders, New Jersey and New York are likely to do the same; while in New England, Massachusetts, the richest and most conservative financially, of American States, has already declared money a free product in its markets.

We hope the Legislature at Harrisburg will pass the bill repealing the usury laws, as originally introduced. Failing in that, we suppose the twelve per cent. limitation is the next best thing, although it is wrong in principle, and will possess no efficacy whatever in establishing the rate of interest, except to embarrass lenders by adding an extra risk and thus oppress borrowers by an extra fraction added to the price as compensation for the added risk.

INLAND COMMERCE.

We have lately more than once alluded to the subject of inland transportation. The subject is now meeting with a proper consideration in the leading journals, East and West, as its importance is being forced upon the attention of the public, and it becomes apparent that urgent steps are necessary. To move the vast grain crop, the immense herds of prairie cattle, the iron and other ores of the west and north west, and the innummerable packages of cotton, pork, and other crops which seek an outlet from overcrowded markets, at the seaboard, not to mention the army of passengers, greater facilities are demanded, and must be provided in the near future, or stagnation in all kinds of business must follow. The present lines of canals and railroads have been proven inadequate for the great work imposed on them, and while the most herculean efforts on the part of their officers have been put forth to answer all demands for transportation, crops have accumulated in the leading western cities, warehouses are packed full of goods, which long since should have been forwarded to market, and all branches of trade are suffering badly in consequence.

One of the first effects of this overcrowded condition is the advance in rates of transportation and storage, and many articles delayed *en route* are not able to stand the increase cost placed on them. Thus, while corn is being used in many places in the west as a fuel, in consequence of the state of facts just mentioned, and the east is suffering for the want of it, obliged to pay high prices to secure enough to supply actual necessities, the farmers of the west and middle States are cramped for means, unable to realize living prices for their main products. The profits are eat up by the freight and handling charges, and neither the west nor the east is able to derive full advantage of a full crop of grain. This great overcrowding of the transportation lines also works disadvantageously to the companies, as their cars are delayed, time tables not lived up to, and collisions with great damage and loss of life are apt to ensue. It were much better, therefore, to for all parties interested—the farmer who has grain to sell, the railroad which carries it to market, and the consumer who needs it in the east, as well as all the intermediate agencies—that adequate facilities be afforded by the leading lines connecting the east and west.

The foreign commerce is also badly deranged by the constant delays occurring on the interior lines. Ships often lay for weeks, and in some cases for months, awaiting a cargo. These delays produce claims for demurrage on the part of ship owners and masters, disorganize insurance and wharfage contracts, in all of which the extra expense is added to the cargo—the grain, or cotton, or pork, or flour—all of which are but illy able to stand the extraordinary tax. The reflex result of this is to lower the value of the product to the farmer—the producer; and whatever becomes of the crop he is the party who suffers, directly or indirectly. Wheat to-day is forty cents a bushel lower in Chicago than in New York, and does any one suppose that it costs anything like that figure to transport it to the latter city? Not at all; the difference in price is extravagant, outrageous, and could not be sustained if detention, and delays on the roads did not keep the latter city almost bare of the much-needed article. It is barely 1,200 miles from New York to Chicago, yet wheat is carried from the former city to Liverpool, a distance of 3,000 miles, for 16 cents a bushel. If the railroads and canals do not receive all this enormous tax on the farmer, the lack of their resources in cars and track enables it to be maintained. So of corn, which is worth in New York 70 cents a bushel, yet at Chicago it is dull at 31 cents, and in Iowa at 15 cents. This extravagant and hurtful margin between the West and East must be reduced, and it can only be done by increasing transportation facilities, by building new roads and canals, and thereby creating greater competition among carriers.

To meet this great want it is not enough that Vanderbilt proposes to build at once his double track freight road, or that Col. Scott shall double the capacity of the Pennsylvania Central. These improvements will only answer the great deficiency felt at present; but in the meantime the West is growing with giant strides, her crops and products are daily increasing, and new roads must ere long be built, if trade is to be kept up with the West. Otherwise the great bulk of it will find an outlet by way of the Mississippi and the Tennessee rivers, and New York and the East will be left in the back ground. Already steps have been taken looking toward the latter enterprises, and we hesitate to say that the field is not sufficiently large, and the business of the future sufficiently great to justify the building of new roads eastward in addition to those proposed through the southwest.

The field is a vast one; the business in breadstuffs, provisions, cured meats, live stock, minerals, and other products of the great West is yet in its infancy. What will that business be in twenty years from this time, if it shall increase in that period in a degree approximating the growth in the past similar period? Provision must be made for such an increase, as it will surely come. The millions of acres now opening up to agriculture will swell the products of the country to four-fold their present extent long before that time, and the statesmen and financiers of the present should be prepared for this increase, by providing the necessary ways and means for its development, expansion and protection.

PERSONAL.

LUCCA is said to drink ze cock-a-taile Americaine every morning.

THE King of Italy dines at 12 o'clock, and, it is said, prefers beets, onions, cabbage and other "garden sass" to any fancy dishes.

IT is reported that the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has absolutely refused to allow his daughter to marry the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir.

THE Senator-elect from Missouri is leading a precarious existence among our eastern exchanges as Bogy, Bogg, Bozy, Fogg, Blogg, Bage and Baggs.

THE coffin of the Viscountess Beacons field (Mrs. Disraeli) was covered with wreaths of white azaleas and camelias, the parting gifts of the Baroness Rothschild.

GEN. VON MANTEUFFEL recently made a speech at Metz, in which he defended his old antagonist, Marshal Bazaine, complimenting him highly for his bravery and skill.

Two old trappers, Alex. Le Fatvre and O. Fessin, trapped two beavers last week in the Missouri, not far from Portage. One weighed forty-eight, the other fifty-five pounds.

THERE is a man in Savannah who, the other night, went out and paid for twelve bottles of wine, and then went home and scolded his wife because the milk bill was so large.

MRS. SWISSHELM has finished her work on "Women that have been Hanged," but declines to supplement it with a treatise on "Women who ought to be but aren't," because of the immensity of the undertaking.

T. BUCHANAN READ said of Tennyson: "He looks no more like a poet than does a lobster, if compared to a goldfinch. Angular, awkward, with great hands and feet, and coarse hair streaming away, he is not the man that a romantic lady would die for."

MISS BERNCASTLE, aged fifty-four, went into Brill's baths, at Brighton, N. Y., some days ago, and ordered a warm bath. As she did not come out of the room in a reasonable time the door was broken open and it was found that she had cut her throat with a large table knife, and bled to death.

HENRI ROCHEFORT has greatly modified his political opinions during his residence in the prison of St. Martin-de-Re. He considers himself as having been the dupe of adventurers, who prudently allowed him prominence when danger menaced, while they hid themselves from the storm of defeat. He pays very strict attention to his clean shirts and works hard at his literary works, seeing none but his children.

THE shot with which Laura Fair killed Crittenden, almost as suddenly turned white the hair of a daughter of the deceased, it is said. The young lady, who is but twenty years old, is described as beautiful and intelligent, but overcast with a cloud of melancholy that will embitter all her future life. Being asked, recently, how her hair came so white, and she so young, answered, "Sorrow," in a voice trembling with emotion, and immediately rose and left the room.

THE London *Times* has a half column article on an extraordinary marriage at the parish church of old St. Marylebone. It was that of Miss Kate Fox, one of the Fox sisters, whose spiritual manifestations began at Rochester many years ago, and who were the founders of modern spiritualism, to Mr. Henry Diedrich Jencken, a barrister-at-law. A number of American friends, spiritualists and literary people, were present at the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom made a wedding trip to Tunbridge Wells, and then returned to their residence, York place, Portman Square, London.

IN THE old church books of the First Baptist Church in Stamford, Conn., is the following announcement: "October 8, 1797—Died at Norwalk, Sybil Whitehead, aged 116 years, a member of this church, baptized October, 1780, in the ninety-ninth year of her age. She lived in Norwalk, where she kept school, and for years frequently came on horseback to Stamford (a distance of thirteen miles), to attend public worship, coming on Sundays and returning on Mondays. The last time she came to Stamford was in May, 1789, at which time she was 109 years old. She then walked nine miles, and also returning on foot. She was never married."

CORA PEARL, the Parisian adventuress, who was recently expelled from France in consequence of the attempt which young M. Duval made upon his life in her presence, is a native of Philadelphia, where her father was a poor actor. In her fifth year her parents took her with them to England, where she remained until 1860. In that year she went to Paris, where she played an influential role until the downfall of the second empire. It is said that Jecker, the notorious Swiss banker, succeeded through her in winning over M. de Morney to his side, and thus secured the continuation of the French war against Mexico. It is believed in Paris that this woman is worth upward of one million francs.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's European Dominions.

One of the Russian papers has been giving some interesting statistics of the Czar's European dominions, which indicate that the population of the fifty Russian and ten Polish provinces is not far from 70,000,000 souls, occupying an area of about 90,000 geographical miles. It appears that Polish Russia is the most densely populated, which is natural, as Poland is one of the most fertile and temperate of the Muscovite dependencies, and is nearer the centre of European population. In that subject kingdom there are nearly 6,000,000 souls, including an area of 2,000 miles, or 2,500 persons to the square. The most populous, as well as the most enterprising of the provinces of Russia proper, are Moscow, with a population of 2,700 persons per mile; Kijew, 2,316; Poltawa, 2,213; Kursk, 2,103, and Tula, 2,054. The numbers of the inhabitants of the principal Russian towns are added, and it is stated that there are about one hundred villages in the European section of the Empire with less than 1,000; one hundred and fifty vary from 1,000 to 2,000 and an equal number are under 3,000. Russia has some 230 towns with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,200; 140 with a population exceeding 10,000, of which six have over 100,000, three between 75,000 and 100,000, five from 50,000 to 75,000, six from 40,000 to 50,000, nine from 30,000 to 40,000, twenty-two from 28,000 to 30,000, and eighty-nine from 10,000 to 20,000.

A HARD CASE.

Starvation of Briefless Barristers.

A few weeks ago a gentleman named Haddy was found dead in wretched London lodgings. At the Coroner's inquest it came out that he was a barrister of good address, fully medium ability and of exceptional general intelligence. He lacked the business capacity to establish a professional connection. His habits were unexceptionable. He had obtained a small revenue from newspaper writing, but having no regular employment—too honest to steal, too proud to beg—he had actually starved, though surrounded by men who respected him highly and would have cheerfully aided him. The day after his death brought a letter assuring him of all needed relief, but too late. Only the undertaker could help him then. This occurrence has provoked a discussion for the establishment of a fund to relieve destitute barristers, and, better yet, a proposition to assimilate the English legal practice to our own, allowing barristers, counsellors and solicitors to be also attorneys, and thus come into immediate relations with clients and the public. It is believed such a change would obviate the danger of other worthy men in the legal profession following the fate of Haddy. If they could not get the briefs of other lawyers they might doubtless obtain a share of routine attorney work, which would bring them bread.—*Herald.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS owes $21,000,000.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE lunatics, according to the report of the Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, are unprovided for in Kentucky. This is a comparatively small number to those who have provided for themselves in this community.

AFTER all, the man who manages to pass his time in the fullest manner is usually the most contented. Now, there is that man in Iowa, who sued sixty-one of his neighbors in one day. His time ought to be well taken up.

SPIRITUOUS liquors are to be entirely dispensed with on the occasion of the inaugural ball at Washington, and none will be allowed in or about the building. This is a gratifying fact, and one in every way creditable to those having the matter in charge.

A FRENCH statistician, who vouches for the facts, states that Paris contains 1,450 hunchbacks, 1,224 individuals with only one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 116 cripples, 17 without noses, and 2 without either arms or legs. Oh, if they could only be collected in one crowd.

WM. GALLOWAY, a rich farmer living near Streator, Ill., committed suicide on Thursday last. He cut his throat from ear to ear with a butcher knife, but did not bleed to death until about ten hours afterward. He was insane at the time, and at intervals, for several years, has shown signs of insanity.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Mackrel inhabit the sea generally; but those which inhabit the grocery alwus taste to me as though they had been fatted on salt. They want a deal of freshening before they're eaten', and also afterward. If I ken hev plenty of mackrel for breakfast, I can generally make the other two meals on water."

THE idolators of beauty—the Chinese—are forever at the feet of beings whom they adore. When any of their wives are indisposed, they fasten a silken thread round her wrist, the cord of which is given to a physician, and it is only by the motion which the pulsation communicates to it that he is allowed to judge of the state of his patient. This precaution of jealousy is almost unique in its kind.

GOV. PARKER, of New Jersey, it is stated, is about to send a supplemental message to the Legislature, calling attention to the fact that fourteen lines of ocean steamers have their landings in New Jersey. The exports by these lines were $5,500,000 and the imports $16,000,000 for December. It is expected that the exports for the year will reach $100,000,000 and imports $900,000,000.

A HORSE was killed in a singular manner at Lexington, Ky., recently. He was pulling the cart, which contained a load of coal, while the driver, having tied the lines to the wood-work of the cart, was walking by its side. The horse slipped, and a trace broke at the time he fell forward. The lines being fastened securely, drew his head under his body, and he fell upon it, breaking his neck and dying almost instantly.

ADVICES from Japan state that a terrible famine is raging in Corea, which insists on keeping its ports closed against the entrance of foreign vessels with food. The regent has seized all the crops for the public general benefit, but these do not suffice to feed every one, and multitudes are dying. If this report is true, the apprehended invasion of Japan by the Coreans will probably not take place.

DURING the past year the total number of deaths in New Hampshire of persons over ninety years of age was 76—33 men and 43 women. The following named were over one hundred years of age: Mary Broekway, East Washington, 101 years, 10 months, 22 days; Mrs. Goddard, North Littleton, 100 years, 5 months, 26 days; Temperance Jewett Barnstead, 100 years, 7 months, 7 days; Joseph Laravia, Somersworth, 100 years.

THE whole number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from Lynn, Mass., during 1872, amounted to 226,360, against 200,801 for the previous year, showing an increase of 25,559 cases. The number of pairs of shoes shipped it is almost impossible to compute, in consequence of the variation in the sizes, but taking 4½ pairs as the average for each case, it appears that 10,186,200 pairs were shipped during 1872, against 9,036,045 for 1871.

IN August of 1872, a daughter of G. A. Singer, of Scott county Ill., four years of old, swallowed a watermelon seed which lodged in her windpipe, giving the girl some pain at the time. A physician was called to attend her, but failed to remove the substance. She soon recovered from the unpleasant effects of the seed, and it was thought that either it never lodged in her windpipe, or had been dislodged from its place without being observed. On the 4th instant the girl was seized with a violent paroxysm of coughing, in which the seed was thrown up, and, strange enough, was found to be in a good state of preservation.

BEGGING by the aid of pictorial illustration has been exclaimed at in London police court. A blind man was drawn along the street in a cart, a woman leading the horse, and displaying in front of the cart two pictures which seemed to be very harrowing, and, for the purpose, effective, representing respectively a person in flames, and a naked body horribly burnt and scorched. These were intended to convey the impression that the blind man had suffered from burning, for which there seemed no foundation. Both the man and the woman were sent to prison for a month.

AMONG the curious female avocations we find recorded in the tables of the recent census, independently of women in the agricultural districts who assist in the field work, there are 45 female stock herders, 6 female apprentices to barbers, 24 women dentists, 2 female hostlers, 2 female professional hunters and trappers, 5 she-lawyers, 525 she-physicians and surgeons, 67 female clergymen, 2 women scavengers, 7 female sextons, 10 female "canalmen," 196 women draymen, 1 female pilot, 6 female guano laborers, 4 she gas stokers, 33 women gunsmiths, 7 female gunpowder makers, and 16 female ship riggers.

THE Catholic Directory for 1873 contains interesting statistics in reference to the Roman Catholics in Great Britain. In the peerage, there are thirty-four Roman Catholics, of whom twenty-four are in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons there are thirty-seven Catholic members. Forty-nine baronets are Catholics. In Great Britain, the Hierarchy comprises one archbishop and sixteen suffragan bishops in England and Wales; one archbishop and two bishops of vicars apostolic in Scotland, where the dioceses are still called districts. In Ireland there are one cardinal archbishop, three archbishops, twenty-five bishops and one abbot.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, secretary and treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Shanks, John R. Hubbard, Jr., Robert Bruce, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, George Berry, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, (late House of Refuge) offer for sale the

Real Estate and Buildings

Belonging to said Institution, situate in the 9th ward of the city of Allegheny, containing about 15 acres. This property is well adapted for the purposes of existing establishment, having a frontage of one thousand feet on the Ohio river; from seven of this estate are enclosed by a wall 20 feet high. The buildings are of brick and include the main building, extensive shops and dwelling, and four two story modern dwelling house. The property is offered as a whole, and assorts in waited to many kinds of manufactory purposes. If not thus disposed of prior to the 1st of March proxime, it will be sold in lots agreeably to a plan of subdivision now ready for exhibition. Enquiries may be addressed to either of the undersigned, owner of Market street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JNO. E. PARKE,
J. YEAGER,
JOHN S. PHILLIPS.

jan21:48:TTHF

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DUE NOTICE.—MR. J. W. RUTLEDGE has been acting as soliciting Agent for the Northern Agricultural, LOUISVILLE, KY., but some of his contracts have been such that we would not endorse them; therefore all persons are notified to send in copies of their contracts, to be signed, &c., to be approved, or they will not be considered binding.
THOMAS J. KEY,
Louisville, Ky.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxables property," passed October 28, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holders who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.
THOS. H. PHELPS,
City Assessor.
jan20

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oct7

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest colorings.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugged Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring price

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.
oct3

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
oct22

"BORGIA OF THE STADE."

A Career of Premeditated Cruelty Ended.

Wilhelmina Waltman, known as the "Borgia of the Stade," a little city on the banks of the Elbe, recently surrendered her life on the scaffold to atone for its iniquity. Her career had been marked by continuous, premeditated cruelty. When at school she knocked out the eye of a companion. Being a woman of great beauty, she became governess to the children of a wealthy man, who made her his mistress. Her lover's wife having learned of the affair, the young tigress poisoned her. At Hamburg, soon after, her beautiful face attracted many admirers, but becoming reckless the police expelled her from the city, and she went to Brunswick, where an officer of the Ducal army fell in love with and married her. She poisoned him soon after, and then turned up in Hanover, where she married a merchant named Wachter, and avenged herself upon his parents, who opposed the match, by poisoning them. Wachter soon deserted her, and she married a widower named Waltman, with two children. These latter became the victims of their murderous stepmother, and this last crime exposed her. Her antecedents were examined, her other victims exhumed, and the evidence came in copious enough to fix a dozen death penalties upon her had it been possible. Throughout her confinement prior to her death, the wild beasti n her underwent no subjugation, and, though chained to the wall, she undertook to attack a clergyman who visited her with spiritual consolation. Her beautiful hair was cut off before taking her to the scaffold, and she was arrayed in a low, black muslin dress, which left the neck exposed. She was then forced to kneel in front of the block before a crowd of witnesses, her head was strapped to it, and with one blow of the executioner's axe it rolled into the basket.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker and Co.'s Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtue is proved daily, in arres ing diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. Be sure you get BAKER & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL, 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 208 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.

Lung examinations daily.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

before purchasing elsewhere.

oct2

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Ins. Co.

2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	John Nasser,
Hugh Lafferty,	Jos. Keating,
J. G. Fleshman,	Robt. Houblen,
A. Mahle,	B. Sunshine,
Fred. Schoble,	Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Mundorf,	A. Rapp.
Robt. Young.	

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny.

STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,

Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, Piques, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c.

Great bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Department

New Shawls,
New Scarfs,

New Color SILK Fichus,
Kid Gloves,
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS,
MARSAILLES QUILTS,

Honey Comb Quilts,

A complete stock of

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

New Carpets, new styles,
Oil Cloths, Door Mats,
Druggets, Rugs, &c., &c.,

All at lowest prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Attractive Prices.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,

72 Market St.

PENN ST. STORES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now receiving a large line of

Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses,
CHEMISES,

TOILET SACQUES,

DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,

To which the special attention of the ladies is called, being made in a superior manner, and offered at

Special Bargain Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

New Hamburg Embroideries

OPENED TO-DAY.

Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques Below Cost.

NOS. 197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
oct7

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest colorings.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugged Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring price

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.
oct3

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
oct22

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,

BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

Manufacturers of

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

And Dealers in

LUBRICATING OILS,

Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment
13-nov

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

New Dress Goods,

New styles, at very low prices.

AT 25 CENTS, HEAVY

BLACK POPLINS,

Very cheap.

Striped Poplins,
Brocaded Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Striped Alpacas,

All good bargains.

BLACK SILKS

VERY LOW.

STRIPED SILKS.

AT 18¾ CENTS, NEW STYLES

TYCOON REPPS,

For Wrappers, a great bargain.

Stock complete and fresh bargains always to be had at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
DANIEL KIMBERTON, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jan7:d&f

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. E. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN, E. P. RAHIN, G. W. CULLENDER, JOHN SCOTT, J. S. REYMER, J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits Received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

jan13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 27, 1873.

The money market continues in about the same condition as before reported, and we have no material change to note in it. Rates still continue higher than they should for first class paper. The irritable tendency of high rates for money is to not only prevent new investments in manufacturing enterprises, but also to cripple and destroy our present manufacturing and commercial interests. These high rates are not peculiar to Pittsburgh, but everywhere—even in such money centers as New York and Philadelphia—rates are almost as high. It is very evident that the future existence and success of all manufacturing interests, depends upon a lowering of the rates now demanded for the use of money.

The difficulty experienced in our present system of finance and circulation is its want of elasticity and its inability to meet the demands of business. We are not in favor of the unlimited issue of paper money, but we are in favor, decidedly so, of free banking. Let the Government consolidate all the outstanding loans and issue a long loan, running say fifty or seventy-five years and bearing three per cent. coin interest; these bonds to form the basis of the system of free banking. Where any number of individuals desire to form a bank of discount or deposit, they would be required to deposit these bonds, and the Government thereupon giving them, say 90 per cent. in Government legal tender currency (greenbacks), redeemable by the Government itself. If more money is needed, let the bank make a new deposit and get a new issue. If money is redundant, the bank could return the notes and claim its bonds. Under this plan any one could establish a bank; the Government and noteholders would both be safe; in times of stringency, circulation would be increased; in times of ease, reduced; and again, banks would be established where most needed.

The following stocks were sold at Cole & Irwin's Stock Exchange Sales Rooms last night:

Commercial Banking Co.	$ 50 00
Citizens' National	70 75
Improvement Trust Co.	22 00
Enterprise Savings Bank	48 75
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank	37 75
M. & M. National	99 25
Canal Bridge Co.	14 75
Homestead Bank	37 75
Peoples Insurance Co.	49 50
Triumph Oil Co.	1 00
Fifth Avenue Bank	113 00
Penn & Home Trust Co.	52 25

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: "The market is now tolerably close and balances pretty well run down. Rates of discount steady and firm at 10@12 per cent. per annum; street rates considerably higher. Business over the counter moderate, with no improvement in deposits."

The New York *Times* says: "Money was in good demand at 7 per cent., both gold and currency interest, on the stock exchange, in adjustment of the immense transactions yesterday, at rising prices on the share list. Outside the exchange the rates were 7 per cent. currency interest on call loan, and 8@10 per cent. on choice merchant paper, and 12 per cent. on railroad acceptances."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have no material change to quote in the market the past few days, but there is a decided tendency to greater ease. Money is plenty on call, at 6 per cent. from day to day, among first-class houses. Strictly first-class commercial three to four months' paper is quoted at 9 per c nt., while very good names are to be had at 10 per cent. First-class collateral loans, three and four months, are quoted at 8 to 9 per cent. Inferior and less known names are not quotable."

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., it is reported, has suspended business. Their business has been reduced in many ways, and they have lost three steamers—the Eagle, Havana and Missouri.

The gold market continues to exhibit a decidedly bullish tendency, the closing quotation being 113¾. The extra heavy importations of foreign merchandise, added to the late heavy specie shipments, make it probable that gold may reach a yet higher figure.

In the New York stock market the bulls still appear to lead all stocks, except Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, being held firm at advanced prices. It is probable, however, that this long-expected January rise will not be of long duration, and that the cliques will take advantage of present prices to realize.

The Administration "at Washington have placed the remaining $300,000,000 United States 5 ℘ cents with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., representing their respective friends in New York, Philadelphia, (Messrs. Drexel), and London, including Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Baring, for exchange into United States 6 ℘ cents, now subject to redemption, or for gold coin at par. This arrangement is just as it should be. We deem it fortunate for the Government that the Secretary of the Treasury reconsidered his purpose to place only another $100,000 of this loan on the market at present, and if the competition between such distinguished and earnest banking friends of the Administration as Messrs. Cooke and Messrs. Morton has contributed, by a well-considered relaxation of forces, to this change of policy at the Treasury, it has rendered an additional service to the public credit, besides securing a brilliant negotiation to themselves and their combined syndicate.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold.	113¾
U. S. 6's—1881.	115¾
" —coupons.	115¾
5-20—1867	115¼
5-20—1864.	115¼
" 1865.	115¼
" 1865 new.	115¼
" 1867.	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	116¼
10-40s.	114¼
10-40s—coupons.	114¼
Currency 6's.	113
New 5 per cents	109¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	105¾
Erie.	64¾
Iron Mountain	94
R. H. & E.	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	99¾
Canton.	54
St. Paul	78¾
Do. preferred.	94
Michigan Southern.	95¾
Do Central	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	96¾
Stock Island.	112½
North Western, Common.	83
Do. preferred	92¾
Pacific Mail.	48¾
Atlantic Mail.	8¾
Western Union Telegraph.	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	48¾
Toledo, Wabash.	37¾
Fort Wayne.	97½
Adams Express.	99
American Express.	56
United States Express.	77¾
Harlem.	129

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 27, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, 4½ per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $4½ per bbl; half do, $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.25 for half bbl.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4½ per cent.; 4½@5c; Concentrated Soda, 4½@5c; Pearl, 5½@5½c; Pearls, 12@13c; crystals, 2½@3c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—The arrivals have been comparatively light for some time past, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, which is very limited. Prices are without quotable change and ranging from $2@2.50 per bbl, as to quality. Some dealers quote up to $3, but lots cannot be sold whereat.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted with sales at 50 to 55c per gallon for fair to good, and 58 to 60 for choice.

BAGGING—Penn Mills: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 40c; three bushel, 50c; Allegheny, 2c less; Kentucky, 35@36c.

BEANS—Are in fair supply, and the arrivals continue light for the market, is quiet and unchanged, at $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet and rather s ow, but prices are without quotable change; fair to prime Creamery, 32@35c; medium to good, 25@28; prime to choice 28@28. The inquiry is mainly for the better grades—old stock will always find ready sale.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand continues light, and as it is almost out of season, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $6.50@9 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market continues quiet, and with a limited demand there is but little doing—the inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for small lots; prices, however, are without change, ranging from 4¾ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.35@; Winslow's Corn, $3.

CASTOR OIL—The market has been fruger within the past few days in consequence of the advance in the raw material, and prices are higher; we now quote at 17 to 17½ for round lots and 20c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is firm, and, notwithstanding the demand, as is usually the case at this season of the year, is light, prices are well sustained, and choice are inquired for at full rates. We quote: Ohio Flats, 15½@16c; Ohio Cheddars, 16@16½c; Ohio Twins, 16@16½c; Ohio Young Americas, 16½@17c; Ohio Reserve, 17@17½c; Limburger, 15@16c; Sap Sago, 22@25c; Pine Apple, 12@13c; Cream Brick, 17@18c; Edam, 90c@$1.00 each; Schweitzer, 25@26c; Swiss Cheese, 35@37c.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, 28c; Red Do, 25c; Red Cotton, 22c; Red Jute, 15c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B, flue, 11½c; Cotton Batting, prices during the past week continue to advance over these quotations for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, $8 to $8.50 to consumers.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade is still reported dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently looked for; prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 5@6c; Blackberries, 11@12c; Peaches; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—The arrivals have been moderate for all off, but the supply is still equal to the demands; may be quoted at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5@5½c for light weights.

EGGS—The arrivals seem to be increasing slightly, but the supply continues meagre, and prices are still maintained; fresh, 30@32c, packed, 30@35, according to quality. As might be expected the demand is very limited at these figures.

FLOUR—The market was firm, and somewhat excited during the past week, and prices have been advanced from 25 to 50c per bbl, for good wheat flours, $8 to $8.50 per bbl, and red winter wheat $9.00 to $9.25—fancy brands, $9.50. The immediate future of the market is not very likely, but the general indications at this writing would indicate that the highest notch has been reached for the present. Rye Flour, $5@5.25.

GROCERIES—COFFEE—The market is buoyant and a marked advance may be looked for this week. The loss of the "Erie," now confirmed, with 20,000 bags Rio totally lost, the advance of ¾c per lb. at Rio, as noted by the late telegram, and the short stock in store and afloat in this country, with moderate stock in the west, all point to higher prices in all descriptions of coffee. Our merchants are selling at prices certainly favorable to buyers, and our country friends should make a note of it to their advantage. SUGAR—New Orleans held firmer. Refined steady. MOLASSES—Prime Orleans quoted advancing at all points and buyers eager to pick up lots at anything off quotations. Syrups better and will likely advance 5c in the next thirty days. RICE—Carolina higher and supply light. Rangoon and Patna firm.

GRAIN—It is expected that the arrivals of Grain will be restricted in consequence of the heavy snow storms which always cripple railroads, for the next few days, and prices may go higher; however, the demand is entirely local being restricted almost exclusively to supplying immediate wants. Wheat continues light in receipts, and with a steady milling demand, prices are strong but not quotably higher; good to choice red ranging from $1.75@1.80—amber would probably bring 3 to 5c more. Oats were reported easier in consequence of increased offerings, but the supply, on spot, continues light, and prices are still maintained, ranging from 48 to 50c as we have already intimated, they can be bought under these figures for future delivery. Shelled Corn continues quiet in consequence of increased receipts recently, but there is no change in prices, 50 to 52 on track, and 59 to 60 free in elevator. There has been several sales of Rye within the past few days at 90c, which is said is less than it can be laid down here from the west. Barley is still quotable at 90@95 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A. Coffee, 12¾c; 12¾c Ex. C, 12¼c; C, 11¾c; Yerto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26c; Old Government Java, 32c; loose, 30½c; Java, 26@27c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 55c; Manle Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@8¾c Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and with continued liberal receipts, no improvement in the demand and stocks steadily accumulating, prices are weak and lower; we now quote on track, at $24@28, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted, 6@6½; Green Salted Cow, 6@6½; Salted Steers, 6@6½; Green Salted Kip, 6@6½; Green Salted Calf, 12@13c; Green Deacon Skins, 15@20c; Green Buck Skins, 8@9

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

A FIELD DAY IN THE SELECT BRANCH.

A Lively Discussion of the Appropriations.

A BITTER WRANGLE OVER THE CITY SOLICITORSHIP.

Result of a Four Hours' Session.

Notes of an Exciting Debate—The Fight and the Victory—City Hall for the Duquesne Greys—The Vienna Exhibition—Organization of Committees—The Rules of Councils.

City Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, January 27th, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. W. RIDDELL.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock, the clerk called the roll, the following members answering:

Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Atkinson, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmer, Chambers, Chess, Dannells, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Herron, House, Hunter, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kerman, Kirk, Kline, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Waring, Watson, Wilson, and Zorn.

Mr. AIKEN moved that Mr. John W. Riddell be called to the chair, in the absence of President. Carried.

Mr. AIKEN then handed up to the desk a dispatch from President Grant, from Chicago, stating that he was snow-bound and could not get home in time for Councils.

Mr. D. HEASLEY, a member from the Thirteenth ward, had not been present at the previous meetings was called up and sworn in.

Minutes read and approved.

OPENING NOTES.

The lobby was crowded with spectators, apparently interested in the action of the Councils in relation to a City Solicitor, and the Appropriations for the year.

The Chair announced that Common Council reported as ready to adjourn.

President RIDDELL stated there were members of the Board of Health to be elected.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved inasmuch as the Appropriation ordinance must be passed upon, in addition to electing members of the Board of Health, that Common Council be requested to remain in session a short time.

Mr. MCCANDLESS desired to amend by adding a request for the Common Council to unite S. C. in Joint Session. Carried.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Hadn't we better at the same time dispose of the Solicitorship. There ought to be some understanding as to whether we will take it up in Joint Session or in separate session.

Mr. MCCUNE—It has, I understand, been the custom heretofore to approve or disapprove of the action of the Finance Committee in seperate session.

Several members were about to engage in a discussion of the question when President Riddell cut the debate by stating that the organization of the Board of Health had, as yet, not been reported to Councils, and until that was done no discussion on any presumed report from them could be allowed.

President Phillips announced that he had the report ready, and while he was calmly adjusting his eye-glasses to read the paper, the advance guard of the Common Branch appeared at the door, and

Mr. MCCUNE moved that Select Council adjourn to meet C. C. in joint session, which was carried.

Upon reassembling

Mr. BURGWIN said the Committee on Rules were ready to report, and moved to suspend the rules and consider the report, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. PHILIPS moved to suspend the rules to consider the Appropriation ordinance. Carried.

The organization of the Finance Committee was announced.

On motion the report was received, and the portion in relation to the election of a Chairman of the committee approved.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to postpone the remainder of the report, referring to the City Solicitor until the Appropriation ordinance was passed.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

Mr. PEARSON—We might as well go into this fight now and settle the matter. I'm prepared to decide upon the Solicitorship and get it through at once.

Mr. BURGWIN was not ready to go ahead so fast. He wanted to say something on the question and thought there would be others who might have something to say. It was important that the Appropriation ordinance be first passed upon so that it might go to Common Council and be acted upon. If they got into a controversy that would delay matters. Time had been when he could have implicitly endorsed the action of the Finance Committee, but he could not do so in this case and wanted to discuss it.

Mr. KIRK raised the point of order that the matter before us was to consider the Appropriation ordinances and that the other matter before Councils.

President RIDDELL held the point not well taken. The rules had been suspended but the point of order had been raised that the report of the organization of the committee must first be received. That paper had been presented and incorporated in it was a recommendation for the nomination of a City Solicitor. The organization had been approved, and a motion made to postpone the remainder, which alone was in order.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought as the rules had been suspended to consider the appropriation ordinance it alone was in order.

Mr. BURGWIN then withdrew his motion, and the appropriation ordinance was taken up.

READING THE LIST.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the paper, and after getting half way through, on motion of Mr. Kirk, the further reading was dispensed with, as the members had printed slips.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved that the ordinance be passed to its second reading. Carried.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I rise to order, I desire to propound certain inquiries.

Mr. CHALMERS—There is nothing before the house.

The Chair—The gentleman has the floor.

Mr. CHALMERS—What has he the floor for? We have nothing before us, and he has no right to speak.

Mr. MCCARTHY—You can't choke me down.

Mr. CHALMERS—There is no choke down about it. There is nothing before the house.

Mr. MCCARTHY then gave way and,

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to put the ordinance on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. MCCARTHY again desired to "interrogate the gentleman."

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to consider the items of appropriations and revenues *seriatim*. Carried.

Mr. PHILLIPS then proceeded to explain in detail, the items of receipts and expenditures. He was interrupted once or twice by Mr. McCarthy, and finally it was suggested by the Chair that "the gentleman from the Eleventh ward" wait until the items were explained, after which the floor would be open to him.

Mr. MCCARTHY—All right, sir. "Barkis is willin'" if he only gets to the point. (Laughter.)

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that the city tax had been increased six mills over 1872; that it was proposed to raise $250,000 by loan, and by bonds to put the Fire Department on a "war footing," these being the only items worthy of note.

Mr. SHIPTON then moved to approve of appropriation No. 1, Interest.

THE WATER BONDS.

Mr. MCCARTHY asked if there was not included in that, interest on Water Commission bonds.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that the Finance Committee had nothing to do with the Water Commission Bonds.

Mr. MCCARTHY wanted to know then how the interest on the Water Commission Bonds was to be paid. Whether it was proposed to build a new water tower to pay the bonds and then have the present engineering pay for the improvement. Or whether they designed the expense to be thrown upon their posterity.

Mr. PHILLIPS attempted to explain that the Finance Committee had no reference to Water Commission Bonds whatever.

Mr. MCCARTHY said he might be obtuse—but he was like other gentlemen in the house who would like to know where all the money for interest went to.

Mr. PHILLIPS explained that the interest was all paid on the city's various obligations. That he could not just now give the items in detail, without reference to the Controller's books. He could assure the interrogator, however, that no interest account in No. 1 did not embrace the Water Commission Interest. The city had nothing to do with that.

The appropriation was then approved.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The next bulk came on appropriation No. 4, Fire Department, $280,000.

Mr. MCCARTHY wanted to know the items embraced in the account. He thought there was a financial principle involved in this appropriation that very materially affected the credit of the city.

Mr. PHILLIPS said if he was compelled to carry in his mind all the items, he would require a pretty big head. (Laughter.) The amount had been presented by the Board of Estimates as absolutely necessary, and he thought there were men in it who were as jealous, as the objecting member, of the credit of the city. The items were horses, engines, telegraph lines, engine-house, &c.

Mr. MCCARTHY thought this but a lame explanation, and he then proceeded to argue to the effect that the city proposed to issue $250,000 worth of bonds, payable in twenty years, bearing seven per cent. interest. That was $14,000 yearly, and in the twenty years the interest would amount to $280,000, which, added to the principal, would make $480,000 paid in the twenty years, the greater part of which would have to be paid by posterity, and posterity would have nothing to show for the money. He argued that this was unjust.

Mr. SHIPTON—Oh, well now, the gentleman knows that the interest is to be paid annually.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I can't be choked off. If my figures are wrong let them contradict me by figures. (Laughter.) So much for that department of this matter.

The gentleman then proceeded to compare the figures of the past years and contended that the current expenses of the department during the year, would be $150,000. In making his estimate, the gentleman had occasion to "interrogate the Chairman of the Finance Committee, in reference to the location of engines, hose carriages, &c., &c.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Well, now I can't carry all that in my mind.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Well I could if I had been on the Board of Estimates. [Laughter.]

Mr. PHILLIPS—Well, sir, I'm profoundly sorry you were not on [laughter], and I'll do all I can to have you put on another year. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCCARTHY, in continuing his remarks, contended from a comparison of the different years, that the Fire Department the present year would cost $150,000, whereas but $90,000 had been appropriated out of current funds to pay this amount. The other $200,000 being raised by loan, that was either an act of insolvency or an act of cowardice. The Committee either had confessed by it that the current revenues of the city each year would not pay the current expenses, or that they were afraid to put in the tax necessary to meet the current yearly expenses. [Applause from the lobby.]

Mr. PHILLIPS said the gentleman either misunderstood the matter or was making a strange argument. The $200,000 to be raised were the bonds to build new Engine Houses and Engines and to put the department on a "war footing." If the gentleman desired to tax the people of the city now—tax them to pay for permanent improvements to be enjoyed by those who came after them—he could make a motion to incur the tax.

Messrs. MCCANDLESS and WARING held to the same view, and argued at some length upon the folly and injustice of laying a tax upon the people now to pay off the bills that would last for a generation.

Mr. AIKEN moved to adopt all the items and pass the ordinance finally.

Mr. BURGWIN said before that was passed he desired to interrogate the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as to the appropriation for "Equalization." [Laughter.]

The Chair decided that they were considering the ordinance seriatim, and No. 4 must be first disposed of.

Mr. AIKEN withdrew his motion.

The vote was then taken and No. 4 approved.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I desire my vote to be received on the Record as against the Appropriation No. 4.

THE WATER RENTS.

When the appropriations for the water works was reached Mr. KIRK observed that the water rents had not been increased since before the war. He thought they should be increased and a little tax taken off real estate.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the water rents could not be raised without oppressing every poor person in the city. Every workingman, for instance, if this tax was raised would suffer by it. He thought the city of Pittsburgh did not want to raise money in that way.

Mr. LLOYD said that the water rents *had* been increased since the war.

The appropriation was then approved.

THOSE BONDS AGAIN.

There was another interruption, when the appriation for interest on the Water Loan, $70,000, was read.

Mr. MCCARTHY again desired to know what that was.

Mr. PHILLIP explained that it was to pay interest on water bonds.

Mr. MCCARTHY—What bonds? That's just exactly what I want to know.

Mr. PHILLIPS then explained that previous to the organization of the Water Commission, $1,000,000 worth of water bonds had been issued, drawing 7 per cent. interest. This appropriation was to pay this interest.

Mr. MCCARTHY still was in the dark. He was extremely anxious to know who paid the interest on the Water Commission bonds, and asked that a member of the Water Commission be called upon to say where they got the money to pay interest on their bonds.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the Commission expected to get the money from the Councils.

Mr. PHILLIPS said no appropriation had thus far been made for the purpose and Councils could act when they were called upon. The Water Commission was a separate matter, its funds were separate, and its whole financial business disconnected with the ordinary finances of the city. They must pay their own way.

The appropriation was then approved.

EQUALIZATION TO THE FRONT.

When the appropriation for "Equalization," $10,000, was read,

Mr. BURGWIN wanted to interrogate the Chairman as to where that money was to go. If the proposed work of the Board was to be done properly, the amount was not enough. If it was to be done badly, it was too much.

After discussing the duties of the Board for some time,

Mr. BURGWIN moved to increase the appropriation to $50,000. Lost.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to strike out the appropriation altogether. Lost.

The appropriation was then approved.

The remaining items of the list were approved without debate.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its final passage.

The Chair announced the motion as carried unanimously.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Not unanimously, Mr. President. (Laughter.) I desire to have my vote recorded in the negative. I vote against it because I believe there are some appropriations which contain vicious financial principles.

Mr. BURGWIN—I am happy to be able to vote with the gentleman on this occasion, and for the same reason which he has so forcibly presented. We are both in the same box. (Laughter.)

Mr. PHILLIPS—When they get together what will become of the rest of us. (Increased merriment.)

The following is the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE LEVYING TAXES AND MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year 1873, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, eighteen mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of said City designated as ward No. 1, which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz: twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, as it existed prior to the consolidation under the act of April, 1867, three mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-quarter mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles of trade and commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-quarter mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, twelve mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and one-half mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the commissions or brokerage of all merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, twelve mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, two and one-half mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables or ten pin alleys for public use, ten mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

12. The schedule of Water Rents for the year 1873 shall be the same as during the year 1872.

13. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of the city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz; three and one third mills upon each dollar of valuation; also, upon the yearly receipts of all fire, life, and marine insurance companies, or their agents, three and one-half mills upon the dollar of said receipts, to be used for maintaining and extending the fire department.

SEC. II. And at the above rates the city assessors shall assess said tax.

SEC. III. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the boroughs of Lawrenceville and Birmingham, be raised from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid and placed in Appropriation No. 1, on which warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1873, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with all moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.

No.		
1.	Interest on City Loan and Fire Bonds	$ 195,000 00
2.	Salaries	30,000 00
3.	Printing	10,000 00
4.	Fire Department	280,000 00
5.	Police	230,000 00
6.	Water Works	110,000 00
7.	Streets	110,000 00
8.	Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000 00
9.	Diamond Markets	7,000 00
10.	Monongahela Wharf	4,000 00
11.	Allegheny Wharf	2,000 00
12.	Weigh Scales	1,500 00
13.	Contingent Fund	35,000 00
14.	Board of Health	10,000 00
15.	East End Gas Company	12,000 00
16.	City Property	20,000 00
17.	Outstanding Warrants	500 00
18.	Finance Fund	20,000 00
19.	Sinking Fund	100 00
20.	Fifth Ward Market	400 00
21.	City Hall Furnishing	5,000 00
22.	Roads	30,000 00
23.	Surveys	15,000 00
25.	Water Loan Interest	70,000 00
26.	Water Loan Sinking Fund	40,000 00
27.	Fifth Avenue Markets	2,000 00
28.	Special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
29.	Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250 00
31.	South Side Market	2,500 00
32.	South Side Wharf	1,500 00
33.	Deficiencies	29,550 00
34.	Equalization	10,000 00
35.	South Side Gas Company	5,000 00
36.	South Side Water Company	700 00
	Total	$1,319,000 00

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1873.

City tax	18 mills,	$ 365,800 00
Business tax	1½ "	225,000 00
City special	3 "	35,000 00
Lawrenceville special	5 "	5,500 00
Fire tax	2 "	97,000 00
Fire insurance tax	3½ "	3,000 00
Water works		200,000 00
Monongahela wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny wharf		3,000 00
Mayor's office		45,000 00
Diamond market		42,500 00
Fifth avenue market		3,000 00
City Gauger		6,000 00
Vehicle licenses		28,000 00
Street railroads		4,500 00
Building Inspector		4,500 00
Interest on bank balances		8,000 00
Stone		1,000 00
South Side Market		4,000 00
Weigh Scales		2,200 00
South Side Wharf		20,000 00
Outstanding taxes		200,000 00
Fire Department bonds		
Total		$1,319,000 00

NEXT CAME THE CITY ATTORNEY

question. A motion was made to approve the nomination of Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow, as reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. AIKEN presented a paper, in behalf of the minority of the committee, protesting against the confirmation of Mr. Bigelow.

Mr. PHILLIPS—The report presented is signed by the Controller. Lest there might be a misunderstanding it becomes my duty as Chairman of that Committee to report verbally that we met, organized, and then took a ballot for City Solicitor, when Mr. Bigelow was nominated. I and I now ask the Councils to confirm the nomination.

Mr. AIKEN—At the meeting of the committee there were twenty eight members present. Thirteen voted for Mr. Slagle, fifteen for Mr. Bigelow, and three were absent. I present this protest from a clear conviction of right and duty. We think a candidate for this office should be named who would be a peer of the legal gentlemen now sitting as members of this Council.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Who signs that protest?

President RIDDELL—It is signed by Mr. Aiken but is in the name of the minority of the committee.

Mr. SHIPTON—I was one of the minority and I will sign it.

Mr. PHILLIPS—I was one of the minority who voted for Mr. Slagle, but I would not and could not sign that protest. I was with the minority and voted for Mr. Slagle. We went through with the business in the regular way; had a fair ballott and Mr. Bigelow was nominated. Now, I couldn't ask Councils to go back of that

MR. BURGWIN SEES A POINT.

Mr. BURGWIN—(Meditatingly)—By ballot did you say?

Mr. PHILLIPS—(With emphasis) yes, sir, by ballot. Fair and square, and deliberately.

Mr. BURGWIN—Well, then, I do not know but that the election was an illegal one, because all our voting must be *viva voce*. (Sensation.)

Mr. PHILLIPS—How's that? We voted just as we have always done.

Mr. BURGWIN—The law does not permit any secret voting by ballot in Council, and certainly our servants, the committees, can have no power greater than their masters.

Mr. PHILLIPS—We have voted by ballot, at other times in Council.

Mr. BURGWIN—The new code prohibits that.

Mr. McCandless said the law simply provided that the Finance Committee should select a candidate for the office of City Solicitor, which had done so and offered Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow, for approval or rejection, and Councils should not stop to quibble over the method taken by the Committee to ascertain the wishes of its members in the matter. He thought the only question was approval or rejection.

COMMENCING THE FIGHT.

By this time the lobby was completely blocked up with spectators, some of whom availed themselves of a friendly window to gain a clearer view of the battle-field, while many who would have been spectators sadly turned away, being unable to gain admittance. The Common Councilmen also, having taken a recess, crowded in from the reception room, and became passive, but none the less interested on-lookers.

MR. JONES' REGRETS.

Mr. E. P. JONES, having obtained the floor, proceeded to say that he regretted the necessity which compelled him to take exception to the action of the Finance Committee and join in the protest. Yet he felt he would not be doing his duty to his constituents—would not be faithful to his official obligations—would be false to his own sense of right—if he did not join in condemning this nomination. I believe, sir," said the speaker, warming up, "I believe, sir, that there were undue influences, used in procuring this nomination. [Applause from the lobby], or it never would have been secured.

At the time we increased the salary of the City Solicitor, it was done that we might secure the services of the most legal talent in the city. We proposed to secure some legal gentleman who would be competent to fill the office, competent to advise our Mayor, our city officers, this Council on points of law, and take charge of the important legal interests of the city. We expected to secure a man equal to any lawyer at the bar. The contest is not simply between Mr. Slagle and Mr. Bigelow. Mr. Slagle is not now in interested this opposition. What we wanted and what we proposed to get was a gentleman and attorney as the law prescribes, "learned in the law," and if the Finance Committee had presented such a one he would be proud to receive our support. Do they do this? No, sir. But rather present one whose inexperience unfits him to hold a high legal position. He has never traveled the difficult and rugged road which every lawyer must traverse before he reaches to eminence. [Applause.] He has not had the experience of the gentleman from the Twenty-third ward who has been fighting his way to influence and experience for the last twenty-five years. I have nothing against the young man, but he thought they should not, and could not, entrust the legal interests of the city to one who had no legal experience. Then as to "rings." The gentleman from the Eleventh ward had spoken of rings, and no man understood them so well as he did. There was a "ring," and it was represented by a man—a young man—who had an uncle that was Secretary of the City Hall Commission, and held office in the Custom House. This uncle also had a nephew in the City Treasurer's office, with a cousin and a brother, all employed. Also, Milton Jones, who is the District Attorney. If that wasn't a ring he would like to know how they got one up. (Laughter.) And if the mandates of this ring speak for the people, then the people have spoken against him. (Laughter and applause from the lobby.) I had this curiously to look into this matter a little and was astonished to find the ramifications of this ring. I'm sorry to say this, but the truth must be told.

But there is said to be a "ring" encircling all this movement. It is proposed to draw all things within this circle. If there is such a Ring, and if it can bind this Council down to do the biddings of the "ring" leaders, let us pray this ring, let us beseech it to go farther and secure from Harrisburg the power to appoint a Supreme Judge, for that young man has fully developed himself. [Mingled applause and hisses from the lobby.]

MR. BURGWIN'S REMARKS.

Mr. BURGWIN was the next speaker. He was sorry that he was compelled to differ with the Finance Committee, but could not be, till true to my constituents, my duty to the city at large, my duty to myself, compels me to say what I can to prevent this Council from doing that which I believe would be wrong. It is disagreeable for me to have to do this, to say anything against any decision of the Finance Committee, and especially disagreeable to say anything of a member of the Bar, particularly when that gentleman is one whom I regard with esteem and with whom I have had the most friendly personal relations. But when I am called upon to entrust to a young man the legal interest of this city with its millions of dollars of interest at stake, I can't be true to myself and my official oath and not enter my protest.

It is said this nomination has been made by the Finance Committee and that we should not go back of that. That to do so would be treating the committee with disrespect. That is not the ground then of appeal to us, the Act of Assembly might as well have given the Finance Committee all the power to elect a Solicitor without our approval at all. But was not the act intended for just such a case as this. Was it not the intention to have Council examine the matter before the final decision. I think it was, and I think we must, in conformity with our oaths, stand here in legal affairs as named here, and that we do not select one who whatever may have been his advantages, has not had the legal experience necessary, and therefore cannot fill the place. If there are any reasons to give why I should support him I'm ready to be convinced. But if there are none other than we have heard I must vote against him.

Mr. PHILLIPS here read from the City Code a paragraph which gave the Finance Committee power to name a Solicitor at their pleasure, and did not compel them to keep any man in for a whole term.

Several members controverted this standpoint, and the question was left in a mixed condition.

MR. PHILLIPS' VIEWS.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Let me say a word. I was one of that minority, and did all I could to elect Mr. Slagle, and for a double purpose. He had given satisfaction in the office; and when he proposed to resign, two months ago, I proposed to him that a change would be made in the salary, and he then consented to be a candidate. But he was defeated, and now Councils have been asked to confirm another man. And now, speaking of ability, there has been a great cry raised here but I think this young man is competent. He has been raised, under Mr. Shiras' supervision, and all these gentlemen who have spoken against him know that there are many lawyers who never ventured before the Courts. Some of our best lawyers never appear in Court at all, and I think there is very little in that cry. And as to drawing contracts and ordinances and all that, there have been men who would perform that duty and never saw a Court House. Now let the young have fair play. Let us give him a chance to develop what is in him. I don't think any of the interests of the city are going to suffer.

MR. M'CUNE SPEAKS.

Mr. MCCUNE—I would be derelict to my duty if I did not say that I joined in this protest that has been made. I am not convinced by any arguments I have heard yet that this young man should have the place. I would much rather that Mr. Slagle was in it. I thought he was fit for it and had done his duty well. After the meeting of the Finance Committee, I talked with a number of members of the bar, and they all said Mr. Bigelow was too young. He was looked upon as a promising young man, but as utterly inexperienced and I believe it would be a kindness for us to refuse to confirm this nomination, for it is always a kindness to refuse to put a young man forward too fast, or into a place which is not fitted for. I would be recreant to my trust if I voted for the confirmation of this appointment.

A SUCCESSFUL YOUNG MAN.

Mr. CHAMBERS, in arguing against the foolishness of a cry against a young man, cited an instance in his own experience wherein he had entrusted a case to Hon. John Dalzell, a young man who was pitted against an old practitioner, and won the case. The young man had enthusiasm and energy, and would be better than an old one, who would not pay the close attention to the business that was needed. He would vote for the confirmation. [Applause from the lobby.]

THE BUSINESS VIEW.

Mr. LLOYD—I have but very little to say on this question. This is a matter of business. I do not agree with my friend of the Thirteenth ward, that it is presumptuous in a young man to apply for this place. It's open for any one, and the young as well as the old have a right to apply, and ought to receive respectable treatment, and they employ the gentleman named to-day. I know him well and like him, and I believe he is a promising young gentleman, but I can't vote for him. We want an old experienced lawyer, and therefore I can't vote for the nomination.

Mr. LAUFMAN—I have only to say that I endorse the views just expressed. They are mine exactly, and I can't vote for this confirmation.

A FRIEND TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Now let me say a word. The opposition here has been arranged with true diplomatic effect, and in spite of it, if it would turn his attention to the stage would make his fortune as a manager. (Laughter.) This thing like every stick has two ends to it, one is dirty and one is clean. [Laughter.] And we have had a good deal of the dirt thrown to-day and this afternoon. I will try to explain some matters to you.

In the first place, we heard a good deal about rings. Well, there is a ring here, and you heard the leaders speak this afternoon. I is that the very something that raised the salary of the solicitor from $1,000 to $2,000, and not five members of the Council knew it.

Mr. LLOYD—I call the gentleman to order. I voted on that and knew what I was voting for.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Well, sir, it is in this book, (holding up a bound copy of the Code) and this whole book was brought in here, and without examination, adopted. And the ordinance raising the salary was in that book.

Mr. SHIPTON—Hold on; I helped the Solicitor to compile that book, and that ordinance was not I on regularly and was adopted. I want no slurs of that kind here.

Mr. MCCARTHY—Well sir, perhaps it was, but there were not five members of Councils who knew what it was. (Laughter.) I only want to show the game of these virtuous disclaimers against a ring. They first raised the salary to $2,000, afterward to $3,000, and then they were beaten at their game, hoisted with their own petard. [Laughter and applause.] They find they made a miscalculation, and now when their arrangements have been overthrown they call it a ring here and raise a howl. Why, sir, they have talked to-day as though this gentleman, Mr. Bigelow was nothing but a mere boy. Why, sir, he's a bearded man twenty seven years of age, and has been qualifying as a lawyer for years. We never heard of his inexperience before. He was good enough to do some of the city work heretofore. He is as old as Mr. Slagle was when he was elected City Solicitor, and as old as you Mr. Chairman were, when you took the office. (Applause.) Why, then, this sudden horror of young men; let's get at the truth. We are told we must not select a young man as "*inexperienced*" man; we must have (parenthetically) "a man learned in the law." (Laughter.) And yet I remember when there were $250,000 in coupons belonging to the city laying around in lawyers' offices, and we could not get until this "inexperienced young man" was employed, and then what the City Solicitor failed to get he secured and that money is now in the Controller's office. Applause.) This is the inexperienced young man. And we have the great hue and cry to hunt him down. He is "not competent" they say, and yet he's endorsed by legal gentlemen whose names it would be chaste not to mention in connection with the question with whom we have spoken against him. (Laughter and applause from the lobby.) I had this curiously to look into this matter a little and was astonished to find the ramifications of this ring. I'm sorry to say this, but the truth must be told.

But there is said to be a "ring" encircling all this movement. It is proposed to draw all things within this circle. If there is such a Ring, and if it can bind this Council down to do the biddings of the "ring" leaders, let us pray this ring, let us beseech it to go farther and secure from Harrisburg the power to appoint a Supreme Judge, for that young man has fully developed himself. [Mingled applause and hisses from the lobby.]

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the ring." He knew nothing of the ring and was not a craven and would not be beaten in that way; he would vote for Mr. Bigelow and give him a chance. (Applause.)

Mr. PEARSON—I came to this Council to vote against Mr. Bigelow, as I have been working for Mr. Slagle. But since I've been in here and heard these older members of the bar try to crowd down a young man, I have changed my views. I have reason to hate this ring, for they have been fighting me ever since I came back from the army, and are fighting me now.

Mr. LITTELL—You're all right now though.

President RIDDELL—Personalities must not be indulged in.

A PERSECUTION.

Mr. PEARSON—All I have to say is, that I think this is a persecution of a young man, and I'm opposed to it. I think when a young has ability, as this man is confessed to have, and is ambitious, that he should receive honorable encouragement. Whatever you do to-day will either make or break that young man. Are we going to send him out of this chamber with the stigma that these men would cast upon him. Why it would stick to him forever, and I'll never be a party to that. I believe in young men, and I believe in this one. [Applause.] I am opposed to having him crushed down for "inexperience," charged by some men who would be afraid to meet him in a case in court. [Applause from the lobby.] I will vote for him and I believe the course of the opposition to-day has gained him other votes beside my own.

THE END AT LAST.

Calls were now made for the ayes and nays, which were sustained.

Clerk MORROW then called the roll, with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Atkinson, Chalmers, Chambers, Chess, Dannells, Darling, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, House, Hunter, J. H. Jones, Kline, Marshall, Minnick, Montooth, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Schultz, Seely, Smith, Thompson, Waring, Wilson—35.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Aiken, Atterbury, G. A. Brown, Burgwin, Dietrich, Dorrington, Doyle, Duncan, Hays, Herron, E. P. Jones, Kerman, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, McCune, McDonald, McMahon, Rayburn, Riddell, Scully, Shipton, Watson, Zorn—27.

So Mr. Bigelow was confirmed by the Select Council. The result was received with clapping of hands, loud cheering and stamping in the lobby, which was answered within the building and a grand rush was made for the door. Councilmen were recalled for a moment by President Riddell, and on motion adjourned, in regular order.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
HUGH MCMASTER.....Clerk.

President Negley called this branch to order at five minutes past two o'clock, the following members being present:

Messrs. Arensburg, Arnholt, James Boyd, S. M. Boyd, Cameron, Campbell, Carroll, Duff, Everson, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Fulton, Harris, Jones, Kerr, Laughran, Lee, Lynch, Magee, Miller, Jos. Moore, Wm. Moore, Morgan, McConway, McGimpsey, Perchment, Rauhauser, Riley, Rolfe, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West, Wilbert and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. FULTON offered a petition from Mrs. Ann Bresman, a widow lady, asking for relief from the payment of her water tax, which she thought too large. Referred to the Water Committee.

CITY HALL FOR THE DUQUESNE GREYS.

Mr. MCCONWAY offered the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, that the use of the old City Hall be given free of charge to the Duquesne Greys of the city of Pittsburgh, from the 3d day of February to the 3d day of March, 1873, both inclusive, for the purpose of holding therein battalion drills preparatory to the inspection of the corps to Washington city to be present at the inauguration of President Grant; provided that the same shall not interfere with existing arrangements or any arrangements that may hereafter be made. Passed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Mr. DUFF offered the following:

Whereas, An exhibition of the products of the world will be held at Vienna, commencing in May next, and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has made provision for the free transportation of all articles for exhibition and that may be offered for exhibition or competition and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the "Birmingham of America" should be represented and present to the world its iron, steel, glass, &c., placed in competition with those of the Birmingham of England, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to procure and disseminate information relative to the exhibition in Vienna, and to call among our manufacturers are willing by a creditable display as exhibitors, to uphold the reputation of our city as a vast manufacturing community and to those who may signify their ingention to become exhibitors be advised.

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, ETC.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, petition for sewer on Cedar alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

The same, an ordinance, allowing Mrs. Brite privilege to erect an additional frame story and kitchen to a frame dwelling house at the corner of forty-eighth and Butler streets. Read three times and passed finally.

The same, an ordinance granting D. Law the right to erect an additional frame building. Referred to the Building Inspector for opinion.

Mr. CARUTHERS, a petition for a committee to see that the work on Oliver street, in the Seventeenth ward, was correctly done. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. FOLEY, a petition from the citizens of the Thirty-fourth ward for the extension of a water main along Carson street through to connect with the main now laid through the Thirty-third ward to Saw Mill run.

Mr. FOLEY, an ordinance for the extension of a water main along Carson street through to connect with the main now laid through the Thirty-third ward to Saw Mill run. Referred to the Water Commission.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Police reported organization by the election of C. P. DUFF, Esq., Chairman. Report received and filed.

The Committee on Fire reported organization by the election of IRAN JONES, Esq., Chairman, and Mr. GEO. BOOTH, Clerk. Report received and filed.

The Committee on Railroads reported organization by the election of W. MCCONWAY, Esq., Chairman.